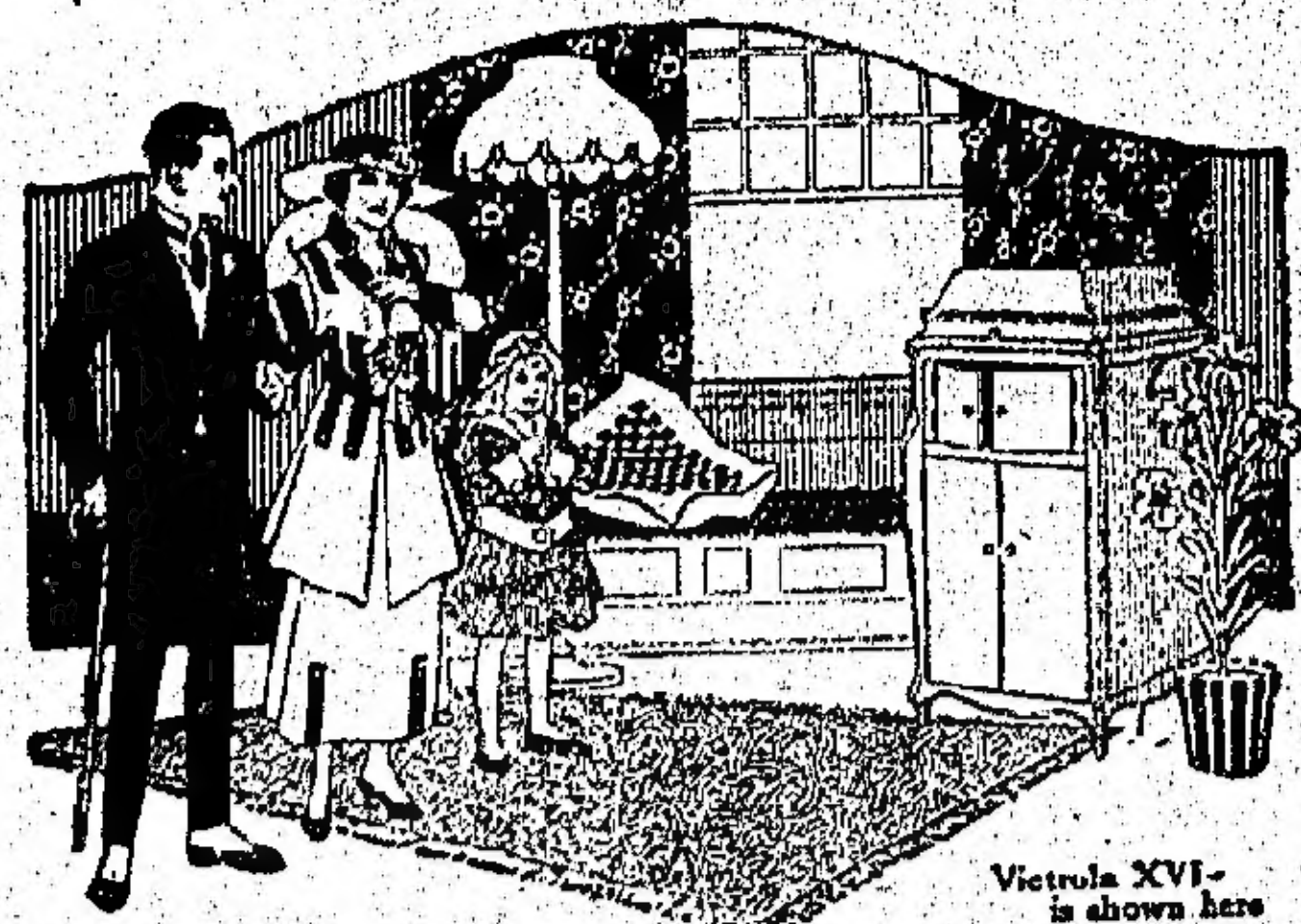






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MOUTRIE'S

[26-1]

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Men's Wear Specialists,

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[103]

LLOYD GEORGE

says

"I want to see your cheques come hurtling through the air."

A five or ten dollar Note

EACH MONTH

will do.

THE WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION

Say So.

THEY "REVEL" IN THEM.

You are not FIGHTING, are you? Then get busy with your "HURLING."

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THE HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

Hon. Secretaries and Treasurers—

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD., Queen's Building, Hongkong.

## PASSPORT FACTORY IN SHANGHAI.

FOUR CHINESE CHARGED AT MIXED COURT.

KINDLER SAID TO BE IMPLICATED.

At the time that various passport cases received the attention of different courts in Shanghai it was commonly reported (says the N.C. Daily News) that there was a regular passport factory in operation in Hongkong for the fabrication of forged passports, which were produced in an astonishingly perfect manner. It now appears that the men believed to have been engaged in this undertaking have been occupying the attention of the police for some time since, and as a result of their investigations, four Chinese are now in custody, and one Austrian, Dr. Kindler, in custody on a charge arising out of the raid on the Austrian Consulate-General, is implicated.

STAMPS AND SEALS.

At the Mixed Court on the 5th inst., Leung Kien-tan, a shopkeeper, was charged at the Mixed Court for that he on divers dates between April 19th, 1916, and June 30th, 1916, did unlawfully make and forge certain stamps and seals, contrary to Article 128 of the Chinese Provisional Criminal Code. Sung Koh-shue, an office boy, was arrested as a witness in the case. Detective-Sergeant Givens said that the first defendant, when arrested, partly admitted the offences.

On the 5th inst., Tsau Dau-tai, a lift attendant, aged 43 years and Yen Zung-tai, described as a manager, were charged separately that they between divers dates in 1916 did feloniously forge and counterfeit certain documents, to wit, documents purporting to be passports, contrary to Article 329 of the Chinese Provisional Code.

Mr. Hadley appeared for the defence of the second accused.

Detective Givens deposed that Tsau was arrested at No. 3, Kinkiang Road, where he was employed as a lift attendant. He had formerly been employed by Dr. Kindler and had assisted him in his business. The other accused, Mr. Hadley's client, was arrested, as it was alleged that he had some chops for forged documents which were made on the instructions of Kindler.

Mr. Hadley applied that his client should be released on bail. He was the managing partner in a printing business which was worth \$100,000.

Detective-Sergeant Givens opposed bail, first of all on general principles and secondly because the accused might run away.

Mr. Hadley replied that it was not possible for the police to prove the charge which they had laid against his client. The latter knew that the warrant was out against him and could have absconded if he had wanted to, and it was not likely that he would run away now. He suggested that the man might be released on \$1,000.

Detective-Sergeant Givens said the police hoped to prove that the accused ordered the false chops to be made.

The Assessor—Were the passports printed in the accused's place?

Detective-Sergeant Givens—That is my case.

Mr. Hadley—There is no proof that he has printed the passports.

Eventually bail was granted in \$10,000 cash security.

The other prisoner was remanded in custody.

ANOTHER MAN ARRESTED.

The case was again mentioned at the Mixed Court on the 7th inst., when the three defendants already in custody a fourth who had been arrested that morning was added. He was one Yang Ying-soo, charged with forging a passport purporting to have been issued by the Norwegian Consulate.

The case was remanded for a special hearing.

## STRINGENT SHIPPING CONTROL BY JAPAN.

The features of the shipping control regulations have been decided by the Cabinet (says Reuter's correspondent at Tokio) and have now been referred to the Privy Council. They are:—

(1.)—Ships registered with the Imperial Japanese Government shall not be transferred, chartered or mortgaged without the permission of the Government; shipyards within the dominion of the Empire shall be prohibited to build vessels for owners who are not qualified to have their vessels registered with the Imperial Japanese Government without the permission of the Government.

(2.)—Such ship-building firms shall not be allowed, without the permission of the Government, to receive orders for ships from a party who is not qualified to register them with the Imperial Japanese Government.

(3.)—Vessels registered with the Government shall not be allowed to run exclusively between foreign ports without permission.

(4.)—The Minister of Communications, when deemed necessary, may forbid or restrict passenger or freight traffic between foreign ports by vessels registered with the Government.

(5.)—The Minister of Communications, if necessary, can appoint the route for such ships.

(6.)—The Minister of Communications, if necessary, can regulate the freight rates for such ships.

(7.)—The Government, if necessary, can commandeer or use such ship-building companies' yards, by paying compensation therefor.

There are penalties laid down for infringements of these regulations.

## WAR CHARITIES.

(SUBSCRIPTION LIST NO. 18.)

PART 2.

Part 1 already published \$24,665.48

General.

S. M. W. Dowbiggin 274.50

G. K. Nuttall 25.00

War Anniversary contribution from the Sikh Community 100.00

Tanjoo Club 103.60

Mess. 117.00

Tadpole Ah Chee 11.00

J. Bentley 25.00

A. Sympathiser 50.00

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Staff, A. S. Watson &amp; Co. 59.00

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\*Cher Inspector Kerr 5.00

\*Inspector Gordon 3.00

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\*Vald Bjerre 10.00

\*H. Owen Carstensen 10.00

\*T. King 100.00

\*Pentecost &amp; Co. 25.00

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A. G. Warren 50.00

B. L. L. 50.00

Balance of the proceeds of the British War Film Exhibition held in Swatow under the auspices of the British Chamber of Commerce and the Patriotic League of Britons Overseas 110.11

F. C. Butcher 50.00

M. E. 5.00

\*His Honour Mr. H. H. Compitz 30.00

\*E. Davidson 20.00

\*E. L. Agassiz 30.00

\*Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp 30.00

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Amount collected at the "At Home" Hongkong Chinese Recreation Club, 5th Sept. 50.00

Collected from the boxes at Peak Tram Station, Blake Pier, and Star Ferry Pier 3.37

Monthly Subscriptions 2,182.50

Prisoners of War.

St. John's Cathedral Oratory, on 5th August 458.11

Some members of Hongkong Club 14.32

A. W. Smith 50.00

Star and Garter 25.00

Monthly Subscription 25.00

\*H. B. L. Dowbiggin 25.00

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Blades' Bridge Book 30.00

\*Patell &amp; Co. 25.00

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Royal Navy and Dockyard 107.00

Monthly Subscriptions 45.00

Ladies' Bridge Book 17.00

Red Cross 19.75

\*Staff, G. P. Office 50.00

Mrs. F. C. Butcher 10.00

Pipes 10.00

\*F. F. Becke 10.00

Royal Flying Corps Hospital, M. L. C. 5.00

Already acknowledged \$ 31,154.58

\$501,270.23

\$532,464.79

Amount remitted, etc. 478,037.88

Balance in hand \$ 54,426.91

\*Monthly Subscription.

N. J. Stann.

Hon. Treasurer.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1917.

## PHILIPPINE TRADE.

Philippine imports for the year ended June 30th, 1917, show an increase of \$6,000,000 over the total for the previous year, and a larger export trade by \$11,000,000. Of the imports, valued at \$16,883,277, American goods comprised 53 per cent, and of the local exports, valued at \$71,715,375, the United States purchased 47 per cent of the shipments against 47 per cent in 1916.

These figures are in American currency. Hemp shipments amounted to 133,482 long tons, of which 69,869 tons went to the United States. Although the total falls more than 10,000 tons below that of the previous year, high prices resulted in a value of \$30,259,718, by far the highest ever recorded.

Sugar alone of leading exports shows a material reduction in both quantity and value from the exceptionally large figures of 1916, the total shipments amounting to 234,303 long tons, of which 68,696 tons were for the United States. A reduced copra trade reaches a value somewhat larger than in 1916, and American purchases assume unusual importance, constituting 46,774 long tons of the 69,393 total.

Increasing local manufacture of copra is evident in the larger exports of coconut oil, which nearly doubled in quantity, and with a value of \$6,500,000, closely approximate to the value of copra exported. Great activity in the cigar industry in exports from 152,000,000 cigars to 219,000,000 due entirely to the growing American demand.

## THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN CHINA.

GENERAL LU WING-TING'S VIEWS.

According to the Chinese Press the two

most important matters advocated by

rival parties in the south-west provinces

are the despatch of an armed force to the

rescue of Hunan and the establishment

of what is considered a lawful Govern-

ment. Disension has arisen on these two

questions between Generals Lu Wing-ting,

Chen Ping-kun and others of the military

faction on the one part, and Dr. Sun

Yat-sen, Mr. Hu Han-min and their fol-

lowing on the other. Lu's side considers

the rescue of Hunan to be all-important

and the formation of a Government im-

practicable, while the Kuomintang clings

obstinately to the idea that the first step

towards the maintenance of the Republic

must necessarily be the setting up of a

Government on constitutional lines.

Therein lies the germ of disension

amongst the leaders in the south-western

provinces.

Mr. Yu Hao, a deputy from the Hunan

Tuchun, who was commissioned to obtain

succour from Kuangtung and Kuangsi,

in anticipation of the invasion of that pro-

vince by northerners, had interviewed

Inspector-General Lu Wing-ting at Nan-

ning, and in the course of their conversa-

tion, Mr. Yu Hao asked General Lu to

enlighten him as regards his true attitude

towards the present political situation.

According to Mr. Yu, General Lu has,

in reply, expressed himself in the follow-

ing strain:—

"The Republic is established on the

bedrock of law, so without law there

could be no Republic. In his manner of

upholding the law, President Li can truly

claim without fear of contradiction to be

a worthy Chief of a republican nation."

Nevertheless, Feng and Tuan have been

eager to oust him from office by all

means, fair or foul. Feng's consent to

not for the President may be provided

owing to the contingency being conceded

for in the Constitutional Law, but his

succession to the Presidency is an unlaw-

ful act indeed. In such unlawful acts

I can never acquiesce. Therefore, I have

repeatedly telegraphed, demanding the

resumption of office by President Li. If

President Li resumes duty, I shall obey

whatever orders he may send me. If

President Li will not resume office, then

I shall trouble myself no further about

anything concerning Peking in the future.

"Since we are accusing Peking of

lawless acts, it is certainly essential that

we ourselves should scrupulously respect

the law. Thus, I may let the assembling

of Parliament pass unchallenged, but I

entirely disapprove the proposal to form

a Government and elect another Pres-

ident in our midst, for in this event,

to what position will President Li be

relegated?

"As regards the relative position be-

tween Hunan and Kuangsi, although

they are two provinces in title, yet in

reality they constitute one family. I

have all along believed in the proverb:

"Without the lips, teeth will suffer from

cold." If Feng and Tuan should invade

Hunan, I will assuredly go to its rescue,

regardless of consequences; if I do not,

how can I ever have the courage to face

the world? In short, we of the south-

west provinces should unite together into

one solid entity, so that in case any one

province is attacked, the other provinces

should go to its rescue. This kind of

unity does not depend upon the existence

or non-existence of a government, at all.

Should they (if the Kuomintang) try to

force my hand by means of military

strength, why, I can only say that I will

meet force by force and, as long as I

live, I shall not tamely submit to any

coercion."

## A BOY OR A PRODIGY?

## THE BUSINESS MAN'S DEMAND.

Wanted, a boy, aged 14 to 16, as clerk in a large business firm. He must have grit, energy, self-reliance, thoroughness, and initiative, spell correctly, write a good business hand, be proficient in business arithmetic, acquainted with geography and history, obedient well-mannered and have a high sense of honour. He must be untiring in his work, never look at the clock and take an interest in his work outside business hours. Salary 10s.; hours 9 to 6, after which attendance at evening classes will be expected.

"This is the prodigy," writes a medical correspondent, "that, judged by the London County Council education report given in *The Daily Mail*, the business men of London expect the London County Council school to turn out by the ten thousand every year. They must have forgotten their own deficiencies for several reasons.

"First, at this early age, a boy's intelligence is still in the bud, when a boy requires abundance of nourishing food, and he cannot get it with his small salary. Thirdly, a boy of this age cannot possibly concentrate his mind on work for eight or nine hours a day, much less continue to think of it outside working hours.

"Moreover, a growing boy needs long sleep in healthy surroundings, which few London boys enjoy. Hence they are not as fresh as they might be when they come to work, and, for want of a substantial meal during the day, they are weak and tired before it is over. The only remedy is to keep boys and girls longer at school, to improve the conditions in which they live, shorten the working day, and supply them with plenty of food. I think all medical men will agree with these views."

## GERMAN INTRIGUES IN CHINA.

INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE MINISTER OF INTERIOR.

The following letter has been sent by

the Minister of the Interior to the Military

Commissioner for Sungkiang and

Shanghai, dated August 26th:—

The Minister for Foreign Affairs informs me that the diplomatists have advised him that a German resident in Peking are engaged in intrigues for disturbing the public peace, and he asks us to hold an investigation in the matter and to have the necessary preventive measures taken. We have advised the Prefect of Police in Peking of it and also the commander-in-chief of the infantry in Peking. We are sending herewith a summary of the information which we have received and we ask you to send us an account of the measures which you take.

The co-director of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Cordes, and his agent Eggert, have paid to various foreign and Chinese bad characters money to destroy the Chinese Eastern Railway, to set Weihsaiwei on fire and to disturb the public



HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB  
FOURTH MEETING.

Patrons:—H.E. Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G., H.E. Major-General F. Ventris, and Commodore H. G. G. Sandeman, R.N.

Committee:—The Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club (ex-officio), Mr. H. P. White, Mr. D. M. Ross, Mr. Forsyth, Captain Cassel, Mr. G. C. Moxon, and Mr. C. H. Blason.

Judge:—Mr. H. P. White.  
Handicapper:—Mr. D. M. Ross.  
1st Starter:—Mr. H. J. Gedge.  
2nd Starter:—Mr. Paul M. Hodgson.  
Timekeeper:—Mr. M. S. Sassoon.

Thanks to the ideal weather there was an unusually large crowd at the fourth meeting of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club which took place at Happy Valley on Saturday. The "fields" were not large, but the racing was always keen, and the pari-mutuel was quite a good payer. The principal event was the Gymkhana Stakes, but only three ponies faced the starter. Previous to the race the position in points was:—Australian Chief 6, Cadzow's Waif 4, Windsor Dahlia 4. Cadzow's Waif did not take part in the race, but Town Mouse, ridden by Sedgwick, challenged the Dahlia and Chief. The competitors got away at a jog trot which was so slow that everyone was amused. This slow pace was maintained until the Rock was reached, when the ponies were hunched, with the Dahlia just a trifle ahead of the Chief. In this order the speed was increased, but when the bend into the home straight was reached, it looked to be anybody's race. Then the Dahlia and Chief drew away from Town Mouse, and after a most exciting finish, Gegg managed to secure the victory by a short head. This makes Australian Chief and Windsor Dahlia level in points, so that the race at the next meeting, which will be the last of the series, should prove very interesting.

H.E. the Governor arrived in time for the first race, and among those also present were Sir Paul Chater, Sir Ellis Kadoorie, H.E. Major-General Ventris, and Lieut. Col. John Ward, M.C.

During the afternoon, the band of the Middlesex Regiment (under Bandmaster Lawrie Owen) rendered very enjoyable selections.

The full results were as follows:—  
Five Furlong Race. HANDBICAP.—For all China Ponies in the Colony on 1st August, that have not won a race at Official Meetings, Off Days, or Gymkhana since January 1st, 1917.

Messrs. Beith, Ross & Swick's Vid, 151lb (Mr. Sedgwick) 1  
Mr. Polka's Anticipation, 151lb (Mr. Knoll) 2  
Mr. Adams' Tittlemouse, 151lb (Mr. Adams) 3  
Messrs. G. and G.'s First Violin (late Ariel), 151lb (Mr. F. Sutton) 4  
Mr. Roderick Barton's Billikin, 151lb (Mr. Barton) 5

Time: 1min. 21secs.  
Won by a head, half length between second and third.

Cash Sweep. Pari-Mutuel.  
Winning No. Winner: \$23.80  
48, \$450.10 1, 9.00  
81, 124.00 2, 4.90  
123, 61.30

GYMKHANA STAKES.—Distance—One mile.  
Sir Paul's Windsor Dahlia, 150lb (Mr. Gegg) 1

Sir Ellis Kadoorie's Australian Chief, 151lb (Mr. Knoll) 2  
Messrs. Beith, Ross & Swick's Town Mouse, 148lb (Mr. Sedgwick) 3

Time: 2min. 24.2-3secs.  
Won by a short head, length between second and third.

Cash Sweep. Pari-Mutuel.  
Winning No. Winner: \$9.16  
21, \$395.50 1, 8.50  
27, 199.80  
27, 99.40

CLASS HANDICAP: "A" CLASS: THREE QUARTER MILE.

Dr. Forsyth's Rex (late Merry Monarch), 153lb (Mr. Barton) 1  
Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin's Ben Bolt (late King Ben), 150lb (Mr. Knoll) 2

Mr. Nemo's Hush Hush, 154lb (Mr. Gegg) 3  
Messrs. Beith, Ross & Swick's King Dick, 155lb (Mr. Sedgwick) 4

Time: 1min. 38.2-3secs.  
Won by a length. Three lengths between second and third.

Cash Sweep. Pari-Mutuel.  
Winning No. Winner: \$11.30  
107, \$317.60 1, 7.30  
169, 233.60 2, 12.60  
172, 116.80

LADIES' NOMINATION.—Bending Race in Heats.

COMPETITOR. NOMINATRIX.  
Mr. F. Sutton. Mrs. F. Sutton. 1  
Mr. F. A. Gace. Miss Cooper. 2  
Mr. Roderick Barton. Miss Lamert. 3  
Mr. G. Morton Smith. Miss Ritchie. 4  
Mr. J. H. Congdon. Miss Robertson. 5  
Mr. Lancelot. Miss Belsom. 6

Cash Sweep. Pari-Mutuel.  
Winning No. Winner: \$23.30  
192, \$91.00 1, 7.80  
203, 228.00 2, 12.40  
155, 113.00 3, 9.70

(Continued at foot of next column.)

POLICE RESERVIST AND  
HIS DUTY.  
WATER FROM A VERANDAH.

At the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday, a Police Reservist named F. Ritchie charged a Chinese with assault on Friday evening.

It seems that the Reservist, who was not on duty, was passing along Elgin Street when he saw a crowd assembled and heard high words being used. The Reservist immediately walked into the crowd with the idea, doubtless, of quelling the disturbed spirits. It was found that the disturbance had been caused by a small boy dropping water from a verandah, the same water giving a woman who was passing an unexpected shower bath. This led to the row. The drenched woman expressed her views in her own particular way and she very much resented the presence of the Reservist. The latter heard the woman's story and thereupon proceeded to find the offending boy. He was about to mount the stairs leading to the flat concerned, but found his passage barred by a burly old man. The latter was pushed aside, and then the constable, finding some earthenware utensils in his way, kicked them away, smashing them into many fragments. This brought the owner of the earthenware on the scene, and, following an altercation, he caught hold of the constable's coat and a "set to" resulted, which culminated in the constable, the owner of the earthenware utensils, and the woman who had received a shower bath all proceeding to the police station, where the man who had committed the assault was charged.

The defendant's story was that a small boy was throwing water in the street and a woman who got wet started to abuse the boy. The mother of the boy came home at the moment and tried to pacify her but without avail. A little crowd gathered round them, and at this moment the complainant came up and made himself generally obnoxious. Defendant was struck by complainant, who followed him into his house, assaulted him and made a mess of his cracker.

Mr. Dyer Bell, after hearing the evidence, expressed the opinion that the Reservist had exceeded his duty. The story of the witnesses for the defence had been entirely consistent, whereas his tale had not. "I have no doubt," he said, "that you went into the house, but whether you broke the pots I don't know, but although you were, perhaps, annoyed with the defendant, I do not think that it was your duty to go on as you did. The defendant and witnesses will be bound over to keep the peace, as I think they might quarrel among themselves, and I don't propose to bind the constable over, as I think he has had his lesson. I shall make no order for compensation for the torn coat."

Sergeant Pitt observed that under the regulations the constable, if in plain clothes, should have put on his badge.

CLASS HANDICAP: "B" CLASS: THREE QUARTER MILE RACE.

Sir Paul's Choice, Dahlia, 151lb (Mr. Knoll) 1  
Mr. Adams' Tittlemouse, 152lb (Mr. Adams) 2

Dr. Forsyth's Buchanan's, 151lb (Mr. Sedgwick) 3  
Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin's Whipper-in, 150lb (Mr. Gegg) 4

Messrs. G. and G.'s First Violin (late Ariel), 152lb (Mr. F. Sutton) 5  
Mr. Roderick Barton's Billikin, 151lb (Mr. Barton) 6

Time: 1min. 33secs.  
Won by a length. Two lengths and half between second and third.

Cash Sweep. Pari-Mutuel.  
Winning No. Winner: \$56.70  
102, \$302.90 1, 13.00  
51, 229.40 2, 11.00  
5, 114.70 3, 11.00

DISTANCE HANDICAP: ABOUT HALF A MILE.

Mr. Horsford's Bing Boy, 45 yards (Mr. Gegg) 1  
Mr. G. Morton Smith's Green Elevator, 30 yards (Mr. Sutton) 2

Mr. Lancelot's Sabre, 50 yards (Mr. Lancelot) 3  
Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin's Ben Bolt (late King Ben), 50 yards (Mr. Knoll) 4

Messrs. Beith, Ross & Swick's Social, 20 yards (Mr. Adams) 5  
Messrs. Thomas and Sedgwick's Tom Cobleigh, 35 yards (Mr. Sedgwick) 6

Mr. F. Sutton's Tempo, 40 yards (Mr. Barton) 7  
Mr. J. A. Ridgway's Sonyobora, 70 yards (Mr. Ridgway) 8

Cash Sweep. Pari-Mutuel.  
Winning No. Winner: \$32.10  
121, \$773.50 1, 9.20  
162, 291.00 2, 8.60  
198, 110.50 3, 61.00

ONE-AND-A-QUARTER MILE HANDICAP.

Mr. Murray Bain's Ploughfield, 154lb (Mr. Knoll) 1  
Dr. Forsyth's Rex (late Merry Monarch), 159lb (Mr. Barton) 2

Sir Ellis Kadoorie's Pingwa Chief, 153lb (Mr. Sutton) 3  
Messrs. Beith, Ross & Swick's King Dick, 161lb (Mr. Adams) 4

Mr. Polka's Anticipation, 155lb (Mr. Sedgwick) 5

Time: 2min. 20.1-5secs.  
Won by a length and a half. Two lengths between second and third.

Cash Sweep. Pari-Mutuel.  
Winning No. Winner: \$10.90  
300, \$1,014.30 1, 6.70  
82, 299.80 2, 8.00  
15, 114.90

CANTON NEWS.  
[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, September 16th.

YUNNAN TROOPS PROMISE Obedience.

All the leaders of Yunnan troops have promised to obey the orders of the Provisional Government.

SECRET MEETING.

The Tsuchun, Chan Ping-kwan, has held a secret meeting on the Kwoon Yam Mountain with various leaders and authorities in connection with military movements.

MORE ARMS TO KWANGSI.

Two big guns and various cases of ammunition have been delivered to Kwangsi by the gunboat Kwangsi.

LUK WING-TING AND THE PERKIN GOVERNMENT.

A reliable message from our Peking Correspondent says that General Luk Wing-ting has informed the Central Government of certain terms on which he will cancel the independence of the two Kwangs.

The most remarkable of the terms is that the Central Government appoint Luk Wing-ting as its Vice-President.

With the Tsuchun of Hunan on his staff. As the Government has appointed Fu Leung-cho to Hunan, Luk has changed this demand to Fukien.

Mok King-yu, Defence Commissioner of Chai Chow, will be the candidate as Luk has opposed the appointment of Lung Chai-kwong.

It is said that the Government will give consideration to Luk's request.

It is stated that the 1st squadron will obey the Government's orders if Luk Wing-ting obtains his demands.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENT OPPOSED.

Telegraphic advice that the Government has appointed Mok King-yu Defence Commissioner of Shui-Hing has reached Canton. Owing to the importance of Shui-Hing, which is called the throat of the two Kwangs, the authorities are opposed to this.

SILVER PURCHASES.

The Director of the Mint has purchased a great deal of silver from Hongkong for coining small money for the market.

PORT REGULATIONS.

At the Hongkong Marine Court on Saturday morning, the skippers of the s.s. *Chipsing* (Captain Mooney), the s.s. *Loonyang* (Captain Leask) and the s.s. *Imanet* (Captain Lennox) were charged with a breach of the Port Regulations when entering the harbour. The cases were brought by Gunner J. Brown of the Royal Navy. When the cases were called on, it was found that the prosecutor was not present, and all the cases were dismissed.

Each of the skippers concerned protested that they had received signal instructions from Wagon lighthouse to proceed.

The Marine Magistrate (Commander C. W. Beckwith) impressed upon the defendants the importance of observing the regulations. It was for the safety of shipping.

SWEDISH PASSPORTS.

The Gazette notices that every alien travelling to or through Sweden, except children under 12 years of age, will have to be provided with passports, issued by a Swedish Legation or a Swedish Consul.

In the passport must be indicated the full name, date and place of birth, profession, domicile and description of the holder, as well as the purpose of the journey and the time of validity of the passport; it should further contain photo and specimen signature of the holder, both certified by the authority who issued the passport.

JAPANESE MONEY FOR CHINESE RAILWAY.

According to Japanese reports negotiations are going on between the Chinese Government and a Japanese company interested in China for a loan of about Y.100,000,000, for the construction of a railway between Chaochow (Swatow), Kwangtung and Nanchang, in Kiangsi.

The projected line would be 200 miles long. The *Hochi* reports that, as many difficulties are in the way, it will take some time before the negotiations are concluded.

This project would connect the Yangtze at Kiukiang with the sea at Swatow, that part of the railway from Kiukiang to Nanchang having been completed by a Japanese company some time ago. In a straight line Swatow lies almost due south of Kiukiang, though the proposed line would probably pass through a good portion of Fukien province.

TO MARCUS PORCIUS CATO  
GREETING!

I am sorry, Marcus Porcius, with my scansion I have to please. You see he says a standard gaudium high, but I'll risk his sore displeasure in presenting him with "tucco". He'll forgive me if I say I'm feeling "aby".

For you see he's drawn attention to the absence of my "veil". Which to him, no doubt, was fearsome indiscretion.

But he's overlooked the circumstance—and thereby hangs this "tale"—He attacked me as a party in possession.

Of a wishfulness for liberty to slack in time of stress.

Under circumstances very highly shocking! So surely 'twas but natural that I should lift my dress.

Just to show it didn't cover a "blue stocking".

Now about that term *Tu quoque* where with my critic's tried To demonstrate the "cheapness" of my "art".

I submit, upon reflection, he should see 'tis unimpaired. Though he now thinks I should take it in good part.

The "crushing peroration" was intended to convey That if my critic meant what he had written, I had weapons in my armoury sufficient for that day.

To show that his "exordium" could be smitten.

But I hasten to assure him that I don't think he's an "ass". Even though he may believe that I'm a "slacker".

Nor do I think this "doggerel" should bring things to such a pass That he should seek to use me as a "cracker".

"Omnes uno manet nox"—so if I'm still on the stocks—Excuse my airing this my one quota-tion.

It is possible one day Marcus Porcius Cato may Greet your Quæstor with a friendly salutation.

Q. QUÆSTOR.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Miss Elwin has left Shanghai in order to offer her services as an interpreter in France.

News has been received that Mr. H. Barker Taylor and Mr. J. H. Teesdale have been promoted captains.

Mr. John S. Woodbridge, son of Dr. and Mrs. S. I. Woodbridge, has been awarded the Military Medal for bravery in the ambulance service.

Major A. E. Wearne, formerly of the staff of the *North-China Daily News*, has been awarded the Military Cross. He has been in hospital in Cairo with a bullet wound in the head.

Second-Lieut. J. S. Flood, of the Loyal North Lancastrians, who left Shanghai on August 10th, 1915, was wounded in the arm and groin on June 11th somewhere in France. He is progressing satisfactorily.

Lieut. M. H. Shorto, Royal Engineers, formerly Engineering Assistant to the Shanghai Public Works Department, has been killed in action. He volunteered for active service immediately upon the outbreak of war and left in October, 1914.

The British Military Attaché informs the *Japan Chronicle* that the following gentlemen have recently returned home to offer their services for the period of the war:—Messrs. A. B. Elton and F. F. Tanshill, of Kobe; Mr. D. Coupar, Yokohama; and Mr. M. J. Elliott, Seoul.

Mr. Rupert Atkinson, son of Mrs. Brennan Atkinson, formerly of Shanghai, is now in the Royal Flying Corps. He took part in the battles of Vimy Ridge and of Messines. Mr. Atkinson has had several narrow escapes. On one occasion, while flying low over the German lines, to obtain photos, his knuckles were badly shot.

Lieut. L. J. Swallow, son of Dr. Swallow, of the Ningpo Methodist Hospital, has been killed in action in France. Lieut. Swallow was born in Ningpo. He had been about a year at the Bar when war was declared. He enlisted in the Grenadiers, was transferred to the 1st North Staffordshire Regt. and was with them until the day of his death.

THE COTTON AND YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Polishwalla & Kotwall, cotton and yarn broker, of Hongkong, report:—

There has been absolutely no business passing in our yarn market during the last four weeks owing to exchange still continuously rising, and clearance is very poor.

In the absence of reliable quotations on account of abnormal changes, we have deferred issuing our fortnightly circular by this mail.

## INTIMATIONS

LANE,  
CRAWFORD & Co.THE "PALL MALL"  
WHISKY.

11 YEARS OLD.

\$30 per case.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S  
WHISKY.

"OLD SQUARE"

UNVARIED FOR 150 YEARS.

\$28 per case.

WHITE HORSE CELLAR  
WHISKY.

Island of Islay and Glenlivet.

\$26 per case.

CLAN MACKENZIE  
WHISKY.

OLD MATURED.

\$26 per case.

CUTLER PALMER & CO'S  
\*\*\*\* BRANDY.

BOTTLED IN FRANCE.

\$38 per case.



## ISHERWOOD CIGARETTES.

HAND-MADE IN CAIRO.

No. 3, Large ...

\$4.50 per 100  
or 2.30 .. 50

No. 4, Medium...

\$3.60 per 100  
or 1.85 .. 50

No. 5, Small ...

\$3.20 per 100  
or 1.65 .. 50

Ask your

tobacconist

for a tin

at once.



Known all over

the world as the

most popular

Egyptian

Cigarette

of to-day.

An absolutely

first quality

Cigarette.

Recommended

by all

connoisseurs.

Obtainable at:

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

GRAND-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A. B. WATSON & Co.

HONGKONG HOTEL, KIOCK.

[467-1]

## Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

SOLE AGENTS  
FOR THETHE  
FINEST FOOTWEAR  
FOR  
LADIES.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## WANTED—IMMEDIATELY.

**CHIEF OFFICER**, for R.M. "SIRIMAN", Manila.  
Apply—**GERMINAL CIGAR STORE**, 18, Nathan Road, Kowloon. [1010]

## G. R. NOTICE.

## KOWLOON WATER WORKS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that, owing to alterations to the supply Main to Kowloon Peninsula, Water in the Distributing Main will be cut off between the hours of 8 P.M. on TUESDAY, 18th instant, and 6 A.M. on WEDNESDAY, 19th instant.  
W. HATHAWAY,  
Water Authority.

Public Works Department,  
Hongkong, 14th September, 1917. [1042]

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

## ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

and  
IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCES, 1911 and 1913.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition was on the 15th day of September, 1917, presented to the Supreme Court of Hongkong by the above-named Company to confirm an alteration of the said Company's objects proposed to be effected by a Special Resolution of the Company unanimously passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 18th day of July, 1917, and subsequently unanimously confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 16th day of August, 1917, and which Resolution runs as follows:—

"That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting."

AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that the said Petition is directed to be heard before His Honour Sir WILLIAM REES DAVIES, the Chief Justice, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of September, 1917, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and any person interested in the said Company, whether as Creditor, Policy Holder, or otherwise, desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the confirmation of the said alteration under the above Ordinances should appear at the time of hearing, by himself or his Counsel, for the purpose, and a copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undersigned, the Company's Solicitors, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 16th day of September, 1917.  
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTON,  
1, Des Voeux Road Central,  
Hongkong,  
Solicitors for the Company. [1043]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.,  
AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "HYSON"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 17th September.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th September will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 8th October, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 16th September, 1917. [1044]

JOINT SERVICE  
OF THE  
NEDERLAND and ROTTERDAM  
LOYD ROYAL MAIL LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship  
"PRINCESS JULIANA"

having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd Sept., at Noon, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 28th Sept., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 22nd Sept., at 10 A.M., by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
JAYA-CHINA JAPAN LINES,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 16th September, 1917. [1045]

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## WANTED—IMMEDIATELY.

By an ENGLISH LADY in Yunnan, China, an Eurasian or Portuguese Companion. Good home. Knowledge of French desirable. Please apply stating salary required and full particulars to—  
Box 17,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[1041]

## HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

## CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

A NEW CLASS for "BEGINNERS" will commence on MONDAY, 1st October, 1917, if sufficient support be forthcoming.

Application for enrolment and enquiries regarding hours of School, fees, etc., should be made to the undersigned as early as possible.

By Order, E. A. M. WILLIAMS,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 6th September, 1917. [1003]

## THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

## Incorporated in Hongkong.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Society, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 27th September, 1917, at 12.15 o'clock P.M., when the subjoined Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting convened for that purpose and held on the 1st day of September, 1917, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:—

"That the provisions of the Society's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting."

Should the above Resolution be confirmed as a Special Resolution by the requisite majority the alterations in the Society's Memorandum of Association consequently involved will be submitted to the Supreme Court of Hongkong for confirmation.

A print of the Memorandum as proposed to be altered can be seen at the Head Office of the Society.

Dated this 14th day of September, 1917.  
C. H. P. HAY,  
per pro. General Manager. [1034]

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices on SATURDAY, the 29th of September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to 28th September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LIPPAIK & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 5th September, 1917. [1000]

## THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$250 per Share payable to all Shareholders on the Company's Register at 30th September, 1917, may be obtained at the office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on and after the 8th October, 1917.

Notice is further given that the SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 8th October, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
R. M. DYER,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 8th September, 1917. [1012]

## NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).

## (INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

## Unredeemed Bank Notes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any OUTSTANDING NOTES will be paid on presentation to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, 28th September, 1917, at Noon.

AFTER THAT DATE, holders will find it necessary to claim repayment in STERLING from the BOARD OF TRADE, LONDON, to whom the necessary funds will be remitted.

THE BOARD OF TRADE make a charge for payment of claims out of monies deposited in the "COMPANIES LIQUIDATION ACCOUNT" at the Bank of England.

A. R. LOWE,  
Liquidator.  
Chartered Bank Building,  
Hongkong, 16th August, 1917. [956]

## TO LET.

## No. 26, BELLILIOS TERRACE.

PEAK,  
No. 2, FAIRVIEW, No. 3, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A LARGE ROOM suitable for Office in Queen's Building (corner of Connaught Road and Leadenhall Street).

ONE GODOWN in Duddell Street.  
For Sale. "GLENSHIEL," No. 140 and 141, THE PEAK.

Apply to—**LINSTRAD & DAVIS**,  
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.  
[1037]

## HOUSES TO LET

## TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Lee House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—**THE MANAGER**,  
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,  
46, Connaught Road Central. [900]

## TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central. HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.

HOUSES on Shamoan, Canton.  
Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.** [28]

## TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.  
Apply to—**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.**,  
Alexandra Buildings. [941]

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

## OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.,

## AND

## CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "TEIRESIAS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 8th September.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th September will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 28th September, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 8th September, 1917. [1035]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

## OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.,

## AND

## CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "ANTON"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 7th September.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th September will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 27th September, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 8th September, 1917. [1036]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

## CONSIGNEES per Steamer

## "BRAZIL"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 8th September.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th September will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 26th September, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents for Charterers.  
Hongkong, 6th September, 1917. [1037]

## INTIMATION

## WATSON'S RESORCIN HAIR LOTION

## COPY OF ORDER RECENTLY RECEIVED.

"Elderet,"

British East Africa,

4th July, 1917.

Dear Sirs,—I would be very much obliged if you would kindly send me by parcels post some of your Resorcin Hair Lotion (oily).

In payment please find enclosed

Postal Orders for £2, which I hope

you will be able to change into

local currency.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) M.—M.—D.—

SOLD ONLY BY

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,**

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 16.

[12]

## MARRIAGES.

CAMPBELL WILSON.—At the British Consulate-General, Shanghai, on Sept. 7th, and at the Union Church, Shanghai, on the 8th instant, COLIN, son of DONALD CAMPBELL, of Gairness, Scotland, to GEORGE RUTH, daughter of H. WILSON, of Hongkong.

CARROTT KURN.—At H. B. M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, on September 8th, CHARLES CARROTT, of the Electricity Department, S. M. C., to ESTHER KURN, of Yokohama.

PERCY DAVY.—At the British Consulate-General, Shanghai, on September 7th, and afterward at the Union Church, RICHARD SMAILES PIERCE, son of G. PIERCE, of Hongkong, to WINIFRED LILLIAN DAVY, daughter of the late A. C. Arnold and Mrs. Arnold, of Hongkong.

RAWLINSON LANG.—At Toledo, Ohio, on July 9th, the Rev. FRANK JOSEPH RAWLINSON, M.A., D.D., to Miss FLORENCE BODLEY LANG, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Howe Lang.

## DEATHS.

FERGUSON.—At Newchwang, on September 5th, DORREN JESSIE, only and beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. FERGUSON, of Shanghai, aged 6 years.

GIBSON.—At the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, on September 6th, JAMES E. GIBSON, aged 75 years.

GILES.—Killed in action, on July 17th, JOHN GILES, Staff Sergt. of the Canadian Fusiliers, formerly of Shanghai.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 110, DES VOEUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 17TH SEPTEMBER, 1917.

## THE RUSSIAN REVOLT.

THERE are welcome signs that the black clouds which have been brooding over Russia throughout the past week are beginning to disperse. The Germans are encountering more vigorous opposition in the Riga district, the Don Cossack rising seems destined to prove abortive, and more important than all, the revolt of General Korniloff, the Generalissimo of the Russian forces, is declared to have definitely collapsed. The announcement made on the 9th inst. that General Korniloff had demanded that all civil and military power should be vested in him came as a bolt from the blue. His action looked like the basest treachery in an unparalleled crisis. He declared, however, that his only object was to lead the nation along the road to fortune and that he would relinquish all authority

when the Constituent Assembly met. This is not in any way inconsistent with his speech at the Moscow conference recently, when, after pointing out the perilous plight of the nation, he urged the introduction of severe disciplinary measures in the Army and declared that the terrible state of disorganisation was due to the acts of people who were utterly ignorant of military affairs. But even if he be credited with the most exalted motives there can be no question that the course he took was fraught with the gravest danger to the State. According to the Minister of the Interior, one result of it was that the Russian fronts were left defenceless and leaderless for three days. M. KERENSKY, the Prime Minister, displaying that courage which has always characterised him since he undertook the heavy responsibilities of his difficult office, promptly refused to countenance the idea of a military dictatorship, dismissed General Korniloff from the position of Commander-in-Chief, and openly denounced him as a traitor to the Fatherland for attempting to take advantage of the country's difficulties in order to establish a condition of things contrary to the aims of the Revolution. The Prime Minister was loyally supported by the Executives of the Councils of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates and the Peasants' Delegates, who dispatched messages to the Army and Navy declaring that General Korniloff was heading a counter-revolution, and had deluded the troops whom he was leading towards Petrograd, into the belief that they were required to crush a Maximalist conspiracy, which was non-existent. The Army Committees were urged to ignore the orders of Korniloff and his Chief of Staff, General LUKOMSKY, and to respect the instructions of the Central Committee. For some reason, which has not been disclosed, General KLEMOVSKI, who was appointed to the supreme military command in succession to Korniloff, was soon afterwards dismissed. Meanwhile, energetic measures were taken for the defence of Petrograd, but, happily, there is reason to believe that these will not now be necessary, for it is announced that the advance of the mutineers on Petrograd has been arrested, and that Korniloff's Headquarters Staff have surrendered. One of the revolting Generals, after ordering his troops to lay down their arms and submit to the Government, is reported to have committed suicide on arrival at the Capital. Korniloff himself is said to have offered to surrender on terms, but the Government insist on his unconditional surrender and have instituted legal proceedings against him. Some of his subordinates have already met with short shrift at the hands of infuriated soldiery. The news from the Provinces, we are told, indicates the existence everywhere of a spirit of loyalty and fidelity to the Government, but, on the other hand, it is admitted that the Commander-in-Chief of the Western and South-Western Fronts have allied themselves with the Korniloff movement. Though others have been appointed to supersede them, it does not necessarily follow that this step will suffice to restore order. M. KERENSKY has himself assumed the office of Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Armies with General ALEXIEFF, who was recently retired on the ground that he was not sufficiently optimistic, as his Chief of Staff, M. KERENSKY has issued a proclamation affirming his complete confidence in the Army and Navy and declaring that everyone, "whether General or soldier," will be punished for the slightest disobedience. "It is time," he says, "to cease playing with the country's fate," and of this truth, it is to be hoped, there will be a general recognition before the country is placed entirely at the mercy of the invader. There are still differences between the various political parties to be adjusted, but, if the lesson of recent events has been learnt, a spirit of accommodation should now prevail, and domestic differences should be thrust into the background until the safety of the State is assured.

## MAIL NOTICE.

We regret that, owing to revised instructions having been received from the Secretary of State, we are unable to issue Mail Notices to our subscribers, as we had intended.

The name of Mr. S. H. Ellis has been added to the list of authorised architects in the Colony.

A meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board is to be held to-morrow. The agenda contains purely formal business.

The death is reported of Mrs. John C. Ballagh, wife of Professor John C. Ballagh, of Tokio. The deceased lady had resided in Japan practically for the last 30 years.

H.E. the Governor has been pleased to appoint, under the provisions of the Hongkong Defence Corps Regulations, 1917, Captain G. E. Stewart to be Adjutant and Quartermaster.

It is reported from Kobe that the German Club there, which is now closed, will be sold by public auction in view of the fact that the Germans are no longer able to support it. The building is offered at Y. 850,000.

The Army Pay Corps, accompanied by their families, enjoyed a very delightful trip to Repulse Bay on the 8th inst. Swimming was indulged in, and afterwards tea and light refreshments were dispensed. The party returned at 4.30 p.m., feeling very grateful to the Service Entertainment Fund.

The sum of Y. 3,140 subscribed by British residents and their friends in Kobe, Shimonoeki and elsewhere in Japan has been presented to Capt. Flynn, of the Bine Enamel str. *Tyndareus*, by the Kobe branch of the British Association, in recognition of his splendid work when the ship struck a mine off Simons Town last May, while conveying troops to Cape Town. The money will be sent by Capt. Flynn to King George's Fund for Seamen.

## CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR PEKING CORRESPONDENT.]

## THE DUTCH MINISTER AND HERR EGGEING.

PEKING, September 14th.

The *Peking Daily News* having asserted that Herr Eggeing, joint manager of the German Bank, was hidden in the Legation Quarter, the Dutch Minister officially denies that Eggeing is in the Dutch Legation or that the Minister knows Eggeing's whereabouts.

## AUSTRIAN MINISTER'S DEPARTURE DELAYED.

The Austrian Minister, who was taking his departure from Peking tonight, has again postponed it—this time until Sunday—owing to steamer delay.

## AUSTRIAN MARINES INTERNED.

One hundred and sixty Austrian marines were interned this morning.

## BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS AND SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The Bank of Communications is bringing numerous cases of silver dollars from Tientsin, and it is believed that there will be an early resumption of specie payment.

## AUSTRIAN MINISTER'S DEPARTURE.

PEKING, September 16th.

On Friday Dr. A. von Rosborn, Austrian Minister, departed by special train for Shanghai.

## GERMAN BANK MANAGER LEAVES PEKING.

This morning there was a Chinese military guard at the station, where a few friends made farewell to Cordes, the point manager of the German Bank in Peking, who was released on bail on Friday through the offices of Gilbert Reid. The German Bank's missing books have not been found, but the Procurator deemed it useless to detain Cordes, who was well treated in gaol.

## [EX COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NAOI SAN PO"]

## THE AUSTRIAN MINISTER.

SHANGHAI, September 16th.

To-day the Austrian Minister left Peking for Shanghai to take passage by a Dutch ship.

## LUK WING-TING'S ADVICE.

Liu Cheng-un states that Luk Wing-ting's opinion is that the Government should:—

(1) Convene a new Parliament.  
(2) Not revise the Constitution.  
(3) Not move the Tachua of the South-West Provinces.

(4) Give Li Yuan-hung freedom.  
(5) Arrange Szechwan and Hunan affairs peacefully.

## THE CANTON PARLIAMENT.

Li Yew-han has wired to the Government opposing the Canton Parliament and demanding that the new Parliament be convened.



# THE WAR.

## BRITISH PROGRESS ON WESTERN FRONT.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE IMPORTANT POSITION.

GERMANY'S PEACE TACTICS.  
BRITISH AUTHORITIES ON THE ALERT.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.  
APPRECIABLE POLITICAL IMPROVEMENT.

### FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### BRITISH FRONT.

ENEMY STRONG POINT CAPTURED.

LONDON, September 16th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The London regiment carried out a successful operation northward of Inverness Cope and captured an enemy strong point, with 36 prisoners, at little cost.

The Durhams successfully raided westward of Cherisy and captured 22. Our casualties were slight.

The Portuguese repulsed raiders in the neighbourhood of Neuve Chapelle. The enemy left a number of dead and wounded.

We repulsed, without loss, raiders southward of Armentieres.

Despite the cloudy weather and the wind favouring the enemy, our airmen dropped eleven heavy bombs on the railway station northward of Charleroi, and 75 bombs on the railway stations, billets and encampments nearer the enemy lines.

We brought down three and drove down six enemy machines. Four of ours are missing.

#### POSITION IMPROVED.

LONDON, September 16th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We improved our position eastward of Westhoek.

An enemy attack failed on the ground gained north-eastward of Saint Julien.

Hostile artillery were active northward of Langemarck.

#### GERMAN REPORT.

A wireless German official report states:—Our counter-attacks frustrated an English attempt at St. Julien.

#### FRENCH FRONT.

ENEMY DRIVEN OUT.

PARIS, September 16th.

A communiqué states:—We drove out the enemy from the greater portion of the trench elements north of the Cantieries Wood, which he penetrated yesterday.

#### SUCCESSFUL RAIDS.

PARIS, September 16th.

A communiqué reports:—There was violent artillery fire at the Laffaux Mill and on the right bank of the Meuse.

The French successfully raided German trenches at Monchaut, destroying observation posts and dugouts.

Four German aeroplanes were destroyed in aerial combats.

#### GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, September 15th.

A wireless German official report states:—We ejected the French who penetrated our positions on the Somme-Souain road.

We stormed the height eastward of the Chaume Wood and captured three hundred.

### The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### BALKANS FRONT.

ENCAMPMENTS BOMBED.

LONDON, September 15th.

A British Salonika official report states:—Our aeroplanes bombed the encampments and dumps at Rupel, Vetrina and Cernista causing considerable damage.

### Russian front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### RUSSIAN FRONT.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE IMPORTANT POSITION.

LONDON, September 16th.

A wireless Russian official report states:—We captured an important position in the region of Pakov high-road, near Kronberg farm. We captured a wood near Baerzisk. North-westward of Husiatyn the enemy has withdrawn to a height on the Mychokovtze-Vasilkovtze line.

The Turks in the Caucasus forced us back beyond the line of mountains at Shiva, Rechta and Boubarash, fifty versts eastward of Vevanduz.

Our pilots dropped 1,300 pounds of bombs, causing a conflagration, on Horosmkov, between Husiatyn and Trjbovia.

#### RUSSIAN SUCESSEE AND PROGRESS.

LONDON, September 15th.

A wireless Russian official report states:—We twice attacked southward of Pauske, but we were repulsed by the enemy in the region of Medug village, where the enemy is strong fortifying himself.

We attacked in the region of the Pakov road.

We occupied Kronberg, and further southward we advanced 800 yards.

We occupied Peine, Keitzen and Sisseral, and we are now advancing towards Lemberg.

We repulsed the enemy westward of Oena.

Our torpedo-boats bombarded the naval batteries on the Courland coast. Fires were observed.

### Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### ITALIAN FRONT.

ITALIANS RECTIFY LINE.

LONDON, September 15th.

A wireless Italian official report states:—We advanced and rectified our line in the region of Log, in the northern zone of Bainsizza, and we took prisoners.

Our airmen dropped three tons of bombs on the enemy's communications in the Carso.

### General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### NOTABLE AWARD OF D.S.O.

LONDON, September 15th.

Commander Hubert de Burgh has been awarded the Distinguished Service Order for rescuing Germans.

He commanded a destroyer in an action in which an enemy destroyer was sunk.

He succeeded in saving seven of the crew while under heavy fire from the shore batteries and while three enemy seaplanes were hovering overhead.

#### AUSTRALIAN WHEAT EXPORT RESTRICTION.

MELBOURNE, September 15th.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Hughes stated that the exportation of wheat and flour to the Dutch East Indies was not allowed, except under conditions preventing re-exportation.

### AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

KORNILOFF'S APPEAL.

LONDON, September 15th.

The Daily Chronicle's correspondent at Petrograd has sent the text of the Korniloff proclamation, which was issued at the time of his refusal to resign his command. It says that only his love for and the liberty of his country led him to disobey the demand to resign. He would rather die a true son of the people who never deserts his post, but rather sacrifice his life. He accuses the Provisional Government itself of provoking a counter-revolution in its incapacity to govern through its indecision and feebleness in exerting its authority. "Awake! men of Russia, from your folly and infatuation. Don't walk into the abyss into which the country is plunging. I appeal to the Provisional Government to come to my Headquarters, where its liberty is secured by my word of honour and draw up with me a Government of National Defence guaranteeing victory, and lead Russia to a future worthy of a powerful and free people."

#### KORNILOFF'S RUSE TO TRANSFER TROOPS.

NEW YORK, September 15th.

The Associated Press correspondent at Petrograd, in a message dated September 14th, says that an officer who has arrived from Korniloff's Headquarters at Mohilov, in describing the outbreak of rebellion, says that Korniloff told a number of picked regiments on the 5th inst. that they were needed to reinforce the Riga front, although the real aim was Petrograd. The same night, Korniloff prepared his first proclamation, which is not yet available. The Socialist composers refused to print it, upon which the officers ordered a detachment of Turcomans to cut down the composers unless they obeyed. The composers later received M. Kerensky's proclamation, which they printed secretly with Korniloff's proclamation. Meanwhile the local Council of Workmen and Soldiers conducted a vigorous agitation among the striking battalions. M. Kerensky's proclamation, which the printers heaped upon the passing trains full of soldiers, caused the dissension. A battalion of Cavalry St. George declared they would die for the Provisional Government. Another officer stated that the regiments were summoned to Mohilov ostensibly for the study of English bombing methods. When they arrived they were told by the Extremists that Petrograd had planned a house-to-house massacre of the bourgeoisie, and for a separate peace, but on reaching Moscow they got M. Kerensky's proclamation.

The above stories do not tell what happened during the next few days, but apparently M. Kerensky's proclamation had the desired effect on the soldiers, who are not too keen to fight.

#### CABINET DIFFICULTY.

M. Kerensky is having great difficulty in forming a Cabinet, owing to the Councils of Workmen and Soldiers' resolution (cabled this morning), which bars the Cadet party and threatens as a result the refusal of the Commercialists and Industrialists collaborating with the Socialists. The only solution at present appears to be an exclusively Socialist Cabinet, to which M. Kerensky has said he is opposed.

#### POLITICAL SITUATION IMPROVED.

PETROGRAD, September 16th.

As a result of night-long deliberations regarding the formation of a new Cabinet, a favourable solution has been reached.

The political situation, which has been most critical, has appreciably improved.

The resolutions of the Councils of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, mentioned yesterday morning, also included the declaring of secret treaties void, demanding an immediate peace proposal to all the belligerents, the cessation of repressive measures, the re-establishment of the democracy military organisations, and the immediate convocation of the Constituent Assembly.

M. Kerensky, in a manifesto to the Army, orders the cessation of all political disputes, the resumption of the transport of troops according to the orders of the General Staff, and the cessation of arrests and dismissals of Commanders by troops.

#### SOLDIERS KILL ARRESTED OFFICERS.

COPENHAGEN, September 15th.

A telegram from Viborg states that General Orawoski, Commandant at Viborg, and General Stefanov and five other officers were arrested as adherents of Korniloff and taken to the Town Hall. Thousands of soldiers stormed the building, killing the whole of the seven officers.

#### ARREST OF GENERAL KORNILOFF.

PETROGRAD, September 15th.

General Korniloff, and his principal lieutenants have been arrested.

#### SURRENDER OF KORNILOFF DENIED.

LONDON, September 15th.

The latest despatches from Petrograd, dated last night, state that Korniloff has not yet surrendered.

#### ROUBLE APPRECIATING.

LONDON, September 15th.

The Rouble, after touching 43, is now 35 for a sovereign.

### AMERICA AND THE WAR.

#### LEAD-HEADED NAILS FOR GERMANY!

NEW YORK, September 15th.

The accidental smashing of a packing case on Brooklyn Pier led to a remarkable discovery by the Customs officers with regard to a consignment of three hundred cases of nails consigned to Sweden. Each nail was fitted with a lead cap, which was easily removable and contained enough lead for the manufacture of a rifle bullet. The shipping licence did not mention lead.

#### THE EXPORT OF AMERICAN GOLD.

LONDON, September 15th.

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at New York states that it is believed that the embargo on the export of gold and silver, except under licence, will not be permitted to interfere with the export of silver to the Allies. It is suggested that the Treasury might sell to India and China 450,000,000 silver dollars now in the vaults for which the demand is most limited, and also give silver certificates a permanent gold backing.

#### STOCKHOLM ELECTIONS.

STOCKHOLM, September 16th.

So far the Socialists have gained five seats and the Conservatives have lost 15.

#### GERMANY'S MAN-POWER.

LONDON, September 16th.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters states:—Out of a total of fourteen millions Germany has hitherto mobilised ten and a half million. A further seven hundred thousand are still mobilisable. The remainder are unfit, indispensable or abroad. Germany's permanent losses are estimated at four millions, and the material is steadily deteriorating, being mainly reformers and boys of an average age, the 1920 class, 17-18.

#### WAR CABINET CRITICISED

LONDON, September 15th.

The Times criticises the reticence of the War Cabinet, the omission of the War Office to publish the despatches concerning this year's campaigns and battles, and dwells upon the silence regarding Palestine, Salonika and East Africa, but says that the greatest puzzle is the Western Front.

The Times compares General French's promptitude at a time of unprecedented stress and anxiety with the present inarticulateness, and says that the public is not now so passive and easily placated as in 1914.

#### THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, September 15th.

Silver is now quoted 51d. The market is very firm.

LONDON, September 16th.

Silver is firm.

### THE FRENCH CABINET.

#### REASONS FOR SOCIALIST REFUSAL TO JOIN.

LONDON, September 16th.

M. Albert Thomas, in a statement to the Observer's Paris Correspondent, says he is particularly anxious that the decision of the French Socialists not to allow members to join the new Cabinet should not be interpreted in Great Britain as meaning that the policy of sacred union for a vigorous prosecution of the war is ended.

On the contrary, we have resolved to adopt an independent attitude for the present in order to promote a more vigorous prosecution of the war. We support the Painleve Cabinet in everything it does to strengthen national defence. We feel that the choice of some new members of the Cabinet is dictated by merely political motives, whereas the time has come when it should be a real war Government, consisting only of men appointed for reasons of efficiency. Secondly, we feel that the Government should be able to propound a clear war policy. It is my intention to devote myself entirely to an energetic propaganda for the adoption of efficient Government methods and the maintenance of national union, which shall become the real driving power. We shall be careful, in the meantime, not to put any stumbling-block in the path of M. Painleve.

#### THE GERMAN PEACE MANOEUVRES.

LONDON, September 16th.

A well-informed correspondent to the Observer says:—The Authorities at Downing Street have not failed to note the latest move by certain officials in Berlin to put the responsibility for peace manoeuvres and the onus for the continuation of the war upon the British Government. They are aware that Dr. Kuhlmann is leading the people to believe that certain offers of peace emanate from a British source, whereas they really are German proposals. The intention of this manoeuvre is to prepare the German public for the answer soon to be delivered to the Papal Note, and by attributing the proposals to the British to make the path of the Berlin Government easier. The Authorities in this country remain adamant in their terms of peace, and do not intend to waste time and words in bestowing official attention upon such tactics.

#### REPORTED PEACE MEETING IN SWITZERLAND.

LONDON, September 16th.

It is officially announced that the Government knows nothing of the reported peace meeting of financiers in Switzerland, but if it transpires that British subjects have met enemy subjects the offenders will be punished.

#### SECRETARY OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

LONDON, September 15th.

The Daily Express states that Mr. Steel-Maitland will be appointed Secretary of the new Commercial Intelligence Department.

#### SWEDISH INTRIGUE.

#### CLEAR STATEMENT FROM SWEDEN NECESSARY.

WASHINGTON, September 15th.

Mr. Lansing only published the Eckhardt letter after the unsatisfactory Swedish reply to the Argentine disclosures.

#### REMOVAL OF FOREIGN SECRETARY INSUFFICIENT.

LONDON, September 15th.

The British newspapers assume that Sweden, in view of the new situation, must realise the need for a more adequate statement of her position, and declare that the removal of the Secretary of the Foreign Office is insufficient. Much more is needed to allay suspicion regarding the sources of Germany's information.

#### DEATH FOR THE CRAVEN.

### RUSSIAN ARMY OFFICIALS' DEMAND OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The following telegram was sent to M. Kerensky and to the Supreme Commander-in-Chief, by the Commissary and Assistant-Commissary of the South-Western front, and the Commissary of the Eighth Army in July:—

We, the Commissaries of the Army of the South-Western front, in the theatre of war, relying on the fullness of the authority and powers vested in us by the Revolutionary majority to rouse our troops to fulfil their duties to their Fatherland and for Freedom, now give to you and the nation an account of what we have accomplished. In full accord with our conscience we testify as to the course of procedure which should now be adopted.

1. Boris Savenkoff, former Commissary of the Seventh Army, and my assistant, Vladimir Golechik, have brought the Seventh Army into a condition which has made it possible to assume an offensive. Heroes have fallen in battle, and the Army led by them has fought gallantly. Now that they are not here, the Army in flight. How shall I answer for the shedding of blood if I do not demand that there shall be immediately introduced into the Army an iron determination for order and discipline, which will not permit the faint-hearted to leave their positions in accordance with their own will without punishment, thus exposing our front and causing death to whole detachments and comrades true to their duty, and thereby covering with unforgettable ignominy the Revolution and the Fatherland? No choice should be given. Capital punishment should be meted out to those who refuse to risk their lives for their Fatherland and for Freedom.

2. Maximilian Filonenko, Commissary of the Eighth Army, declare that success has attended me. Not once applying force, I was happy when, by means of a word and moral action, all wavering and indecisions were conquered, and the troops moved forward to victorious combat. Under their heroic onslaught Kaluz and Hales fell, and the trembling foe fled.

But now what shall I say to the gallant Army which is forced to retreat, leaving behind battlefields stained with the blood of its best soldiers, because to the right its flank is exposed, towards and from having fled without looking round? I can suggest but one thing: Capital punishment must be meted out to the traitors. Then only will there be a guarantee that the blood which has been shed for country and for freedom has not been shed in vain.

(Signed) The Commissary of the South-Western Front, SAVENKOFF, Assistant Commissary, Golechik, Commissary of the Eighth Army, FILOENKO.

#### YOUNGEST GENERAL IN ARMY.

The youngest general of the whole Entente armies—a youth almost of the age of 27—is fighting on the British front "somewhere in France."

He is Brigadier-General Freyberg, and has won his promotion by acts of daring and his proved skill in handling the troops under him.

When the war broke out Freyberg was serving with the Carvaz army in Mexico as a captain. Not having sufficient funds to return to England to enlist he went to the United States, where, as a pugilist, he managed to make enough to pay his passage to Liverpool.

#### GIVEN A COMMISSION.

On his arrival he immediately presented himself to the War Office. His previous military experience admitted of his obtaining a commission as second lieutenant. He performed signal service before Antwerp and was sent to Gallipoli. Before the British effected a landing on the peninsula the commanding general called for a volunteer to head a small company of men to make a demonstration along the coast in order to mask the real landing which was to take place at a spot some distance away.

Lieutenant Freyberg volunteered for the service. With a company of picked men he was put upon a torpedo boat which steamed straight for the coast. It could not approach within a mile of the shoreline, however, and the project was about to be given up when Freyberg volunteered to go ashore alone.

#### WENT ASHORE ALONE.

Toward midnight he slipped into the water, swimming toward the shore and pushing a small boat laden with bombs and grenades in front of him.

Once on the beach he snapped the caps on his bombs, threw them about him in every direction and made such an uproar in general that the Turks, thinking the British were landing in force, started to shell the beach with shrapnel and machine-guns.

The young man, backed up by the fire of the torpedo boat, held his position as long as he dared, drawing the main body of the enemy from the other side of the peninsula, where the real landing was being effected. When he saw he had been successful, he stepped into the sea and swam in the direction of the torpedo boat.

The latter had been compelled to withdraw and change her position, however, because of the intense fire from the Turkish land batteries. Nearly all night Freyberg swam about and was finally picked up half dead. For this gallant exploit he was promoted to a captaincy.

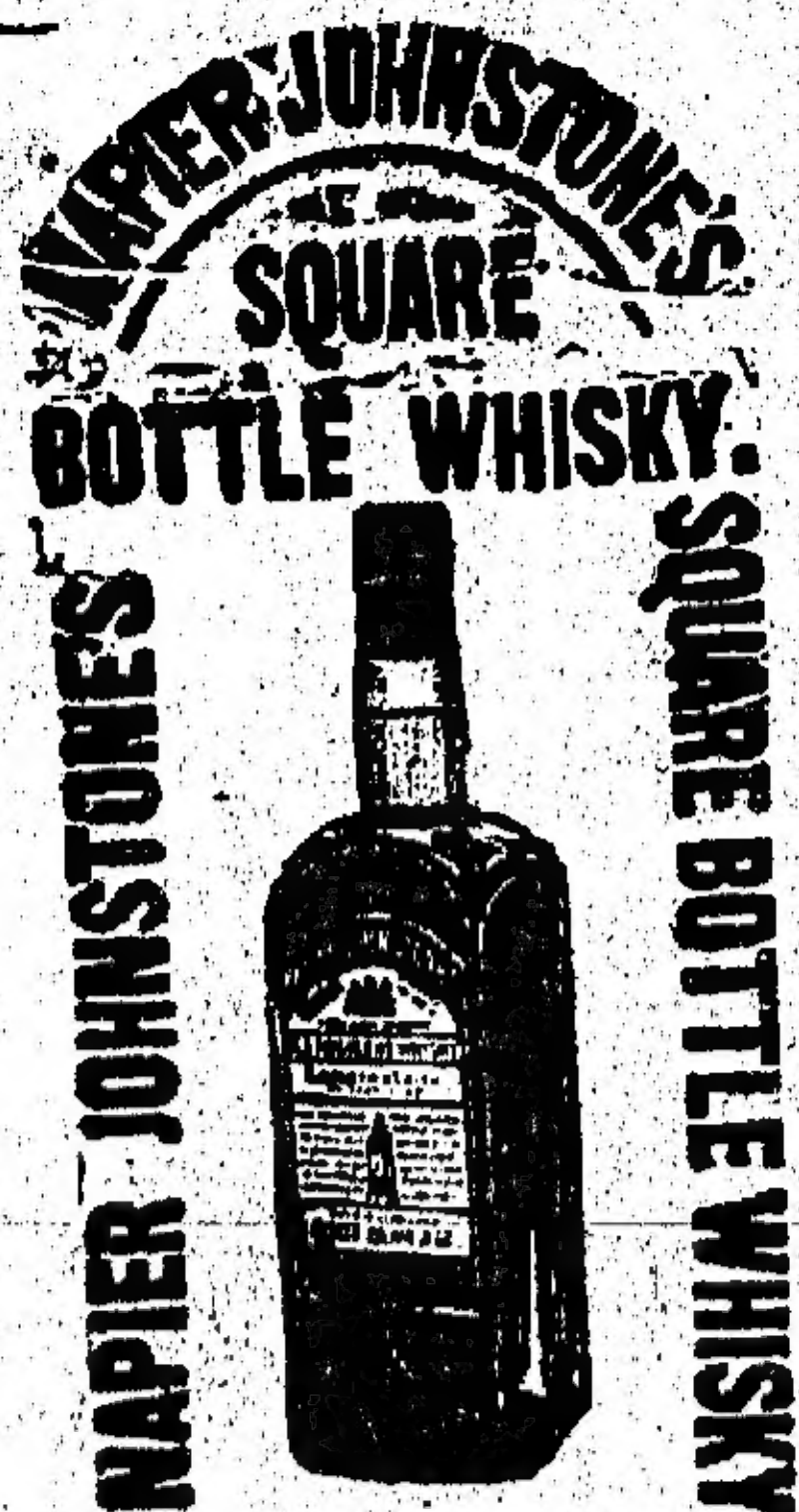
#### SENT TO WEST FRONT.

At the conclusion of the Gallipoli expedition the captain asked to be transferred to the western front. In the Anzaco valley and also on the Somme, Freyberg gave fresh proofs of his valour and soldierly ability, and after the battle of Beaumont-Hamel, during which his company was signally successful, he was promoted to be lieutenant colonel.

(Continued on Page 6.)



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[1016]

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
**THERAPION No. 1**  
THERAPION No. 2  
THERAPION No. 3

## WEATHER REPORT.

September 16th, at 11.27.—No returns from Japanese stations. With few exceptions, pressure has decreased slightly at all stations reporting; there is no significant change in distribution since yesterday.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 72.19 inches, against an average of 71.37 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District	Forecast.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	S.E. or variable winds, moderate to light; fair generally.
Formosa Channel	South winds, moderate.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamma	The same as No. 2.
South Coast of China between Lamma and Taiwan	The same as No. 1.

## HONGKONG'S STORM SIGNALS

## A NEW CODE

New local and non-local storm signals codes will be introduced at Hongkong on July 1st, in place of the old Local Code and the China Coast Code.

The principal change in the Local Code is that the new signals will show the direction from which the gale is expected, whereas the old signals showed the position of the typhoon. The latter will be indicated, as heretofore, by the non-local signals. The new Local Code is given below:

## DAY SIGNALS.

- Signal. Symbol. Meaning.
- 1.—Red cone.—A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.
  - 2.—Black cone.—Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.).
  - 3.—Black cone inverted.—Gale expected from the South (S.E. to S.W.).
  - 4.—Black drum.—Gale expected from the East (N.E. to S.E.).
  - 5.—Black ball.—Gale expected from the West (N.W. to S.W.).
  - 6.—Double cone.—Gale expected to increase.
  - 7.—Black cross.—Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal mast on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Leichok, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyman.

## NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps).

- 1.—White-white-white.
- 2.—White-green-green.
- 3.—Green-white-white.
- 4.—Green-green-white.
- 5.—White-white-green.
- 6.—Green-green-green.
- 7.—Red-green-red.

The Night Signals will be displayed, at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. Tamar, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same signification as the day signals.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

## SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a cone will be exhibited at the following stations:—Gap Rock, Waglan, Stanley, Aberdeen, Sai Kung, Sai Kung, Sha Tau Kok and Tai Po, to notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels.

Further details can always be given to ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lighthouses.

The object of the code is to give at least 24 hours warning of a gale (Force 8 by Beaufort Scale, or 40-45 m.p.h., mean velocity by Dines Anemometer) and also warnings of expected changes in the direction and force of the wind. Owing, however, to the uncertain movements of typhoons and to insufficient telegraphic observations, it will occasionally happen that signals 2 to 6 may be displayed without a gale occurring at Hongkong, or even Gap Rock, but the reverse is not likely to happen, except in the case of typhoons forming in the vicinity and travelling rapidly towards Hongkong, or of a local typhoon increasing its rate of progression abnormally.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal.

In the new non-Local Code the approximate velocity of the storm centre will be shown, in addition to its direction of motion, and the position of the centre will be given in degrees of latitude and longitude. The time at which the warning was issued will also be shown.

## THE WAR.

(Continued from page 5.)

## General.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA

## GENERAL KALEDINE ARRESTED.

PETROGRAD, September 14th. General Kaledine and his Cossacks have been arrested at Rost-on-Don.

The Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, M. Nekrasoff, says that the movement will be quickly crushed, as General Kaledine has no following.

## SUICIDE OF GENERAL KRIMOFF.

General Krimoff, the Commander of the troops supporting General Korniloff, arrived in the capital, after ordering the troops to lay down their arms and submit to the Government. He was received by M. Kerensky. He immediately returned home and committed suicide with a revolver.

## NO DEFINITE NEWS.

The situation in Russia is far from clear.

M. Kerensky continues to dismiss and appoint Generals and to deal with Cabinet crises. The cause of the latter, it is said, is chiefly the serious food position.

Several Ministers have resigned, some of whom were subsequently prevailed upon to remain. Meanwhile nothing is known of General Korniloff's whereabouts.

General Alexieff has been with General Korniloff's Army for two days "arranging terms of surrender."

There is no definite news of what is going on outside the Petrograd districts, but the following telegram from General Verkhovsky, the Commandant at Moscow, to General Kaledine, the Headman of the Don Cossacks, shows that things are not running smoothly as far as the Cossacks are concerned:—"Cossack elements are proceeding in the Don region at the moment. The enemy is pushing towards Petrograd. I do not know how to interpret this, but if it means that the Cossacks are declaring war on Russia, I warn you that an unauthorised appearance of Cossack troops in the Moscow district will be regarded as a sign of revolt."

**MORE EXPRESSIONS OF LOYALTY TO THE GOVERNMENT.**  
PETROGRAD, September 15th. The settlement is continuing. A deputation of the "Savage" Division, which is regarded as the mainstay of the rebellion, visited M. Kerensky.

General Alexieff, commander of the division, tendered a resolution declaring fidelity to the Government of all regiments of the "Savage" Division.

The Central Committee of the Baltic Fleet has telegraphed M. Kerensky the unanimity of the crews' support of the Government.

General Kaledine has been arrested near Rostoff and formally charged with insubordination.

## M. KERENSKY'S DIFFICULTIES.

M. Kerensky's difficulties have not finished with the collapse of the revolt, as his efforts to establish a National Government threaten to be hampered by a resolution proposed by the Maximalists and passed by the Petrograd Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates by 279 against 115 votes, accusing the middle class parties, especially the Cadets, of complicity in the revolt and declaring that they must be excluded from power. Also stating that a Government solely representing the proletarian peasants must be established, which should immediately proclaim a Democratic Republic and transfer land owners' estates gratis to the Peasants' Committees, that an institute of workers should control the industrial production and distribution of products; and that capital should be ruthlessly taxed and war profits confiscated.

## GOVERNMENT'S DETERMINATION.

The *Rouska Yacolin* states that the appointment of General Alexieff, Russia and Dragomiroff indicate the Government's determination to prosecute the war at all costs. The appointments have made a good impression on the Allies.

The War Committee is immediately assembling to formulate plans to reorganise the army and improve the moral.

A special Cossack Ministry is being established with a view to calming the Cossacks.

The *Bourse Gazette* says that one of the first acts of the Government will be to dissolve the Duma.

## THE SWEDISH INTRIGUE.

## COUNT LUXBURG SEEKS PROTECTION OF AUTHORITIES.

BUENOS AIRES, September 14th.

Count Luxburg, on returning from the interior, fearing hostilities in the capital, left the train at a station fifteen miles distant and sought the protection of the authorities.

It is reported that he has been given twenty-four hours to leave the country, and that he goes to Chile.

The Chief of Police and the Secretary of the German Legation awaited the arrival of Count Luxburg at the station previously mentioned.

As Count Luxburg was afraid to leave the train, the Secretary, and then the Chief of Police, climbed aboard and assisted the trembling Minister to the automobile amid the hooting of the crowd. They drove him to his residence in the capital. It is now stated that he is going to Paraguay.

## URUGUAY AND GERMANY.

MONTE VIDEO, September 14th.

A Presidential organ urges a rupture between Uruguay and Germany in sympathy with Argentina, saying that Count Luxburg's conduct affects all America.

## ARMED GUARD ON GERMAN SHIPS.

MONTE VIDEO, September 15th.

The German crews were preparing to sink their vessels lying up in the port and the Government put armed sailors aboard.

## ARGENTINE NAVAL ATTACHE RECALLED.

AMSTERDAM, September 14th.

The *Vossische Zeitung* states that the Argentine Naval Attache, Captain Arturo Celery, has been telegraphically recalled.

## FURTHER REVELATIONS.

WASHINGTON, September 14th.

The State Department has published correspondence which passed between Dr. von Eckhardt, the German Minister at Mexico City, and the Chancellor, in which the former recommends the secret bestowal of a decoration on M. Cronholm, the Swedish Charge d'Affaires, who was formerly stationed at Peking and Tokio, for transmitting messages on behalf of the German Legation.

The following is an extract from Dr. von Eckhardt's letter to the Chancellor, dated March 8th, 1916:—

"Since Cronholm has arrived here, he has not disguised his sympathy for Germany. He is the only diplomat through whom information from the hostile camp is obtainable."

Dr. von Eckhardt emphasises that the bestowal of a decoration openly would make the enemy suspicious, and must therefore be postponed till after the war.

The Swedish Charge d'Affaires here, in an interview, stated that Cronholm was dismissed in January. He refused to discuss the cause.

## COUNT LUXBURG TO RETURN TO BERLIN.

AMSTERDAM, September 15th.

A telegram from Berlin states that Herr Kuehlmann has asked the Argentine Legation to request Count Luxburg to return to Berlin, and to secure him safe conduct on his voyage.

## SWEDISH FOREIGN OFFICE OFFICIAL REMOVED.

STOCKHOLM, September 14th.

M. Everloof, the Secretary-General to the Foreign Office, has been removed, presumably in connection with the Luxburg affair.

## VALOROUS BRITONS.

## STIRRING STORIES OF HEROISM.

LONDON, September 14th.

Further most stirring stories of heroism are contained in the *Gazette* in announcing the award of eleven new Victoria Crosses and one bar to the Victoria Cross. The recipient of the latter is Captain Noel Chavasse, late of the Medical Corps, who, though severely wounded early in the action whilst carrying a wounded soldier to the dressing station, refused to leave his post, and for two days not only continued to perform his duties, but went out repeatedly under heavy fire to search for and attend to wounded.

Although practically without food, worn with fatigue and faint with his wounds, he assisted in carrying in a number of badly wounded men over difficult ground with extraordinary energy, his extraordinary energy and inspiring example being instrumental in rescuing many wounded who would otherwise undoubtedly have succumbed. This devoted and gallant officer subsequently died of wounds.

## The following is typical of others:—

Sergeant Edward Cooper, of the Rifle Corps, with four men rushed, despite heavy fire, towards a concrete blockhouse 250 yards away, from which machine-guns were holding up the advance. He ordered his own men to lie down when a hundred yards distant, and to fire at the blockhouse, but, finding the machine-guns not silenced, he rushed straight at them and fired his revolver into an opening in the blockhouse, whereupon the machine-guns ceased fire and the garrison of forty-five, with seven machine-guns, surrendered. This magnificent act of courage undoubtedly saved a possibly serious check to the whole advance and also a great number of lives.

## KING GEORGE'S WELCOME TO REPATRIATED SOLDIERS.

LONDON, September 14th.

The Press Bureau announces that His Majesty the King has issued a message to repatriated soldiers, welcoming them back to the Old Country, for whose honour and safety their duty has been nobly done. His Majesty hopes that the happiness of home life among their friends may heal the wounds and obscure the memories of their sufferings.

## AUSTRALIAN AFFAIRS.

## WAR LOAN BILL PASSED.

MELBOURNE, September 14th.

The War Loan Bill has passed both Houses and the Senate.

## ANZACS' HOLIDAY REPORT.

Mr. Pearce has announced that the Anzac holiday statement is unauthorised. In response to Mr. Pearce's enquiry, the Director-General of Recruiting stated that he only said he hoped that arrangements would be made for sending the men back.

## AUSTRALIAN EXPORT TRADE TO BE DEVELOPED.

The Federal Session will probably close at the end of next week and meet again in November.

With the object of developing the Australian export trade, the Commonwealth has decided to appoint trade representatives in the United States and other countries.

## AMERICA AND THE WAR.

## AMERICA'S NAVAL STRENGTH.

ANNAPOLIS, September 15th.

Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, addressing the National Cadets, said that, including estimates under consideration, \$400,000,000 had been appropriated for naval construction during the past year, while the increase in personnel had recently been far surpassed. The increase in material and the number of ships in commission during the past six months has been trebled.

## SCARCITY OF WHEAT.

NEW YORK, September 14th.

The flour mills in Minneapolis are closing owing to the scarcity of wheat, which is unprecedented for a middle harvest.

## INNER WAR CABINET FOR FRANCE.

PARIS, September 14th.

M. Painleve has formed an inner War Cabinet on the British model, consisting of himself and the Foreign, Marine and Munitions Ministers, and four Secretaries of State without portfolios.

The Ministry is a strong combination of Radicals and Moderates.

M. Painleve is an ex-Professor of Mathematics and has a great reputation for character and intellect.

## GREECE MOBILISING.

LONDON, September 15th.

Reuter learns that Greece is mobilising and has called up its subjects belonging to old and new Greece, born between 1884 and 1897 inclusive.

## JAPAN'S MISSION TO AMERICA.

## PACIFIC FREIGHT RATES DISCUSSED.

WASHINGTON, September 14th.

The possibilities of a general reduction of freights across the Pacific were discussed at a conference between Count Ishii and Mr. Hurley, Chairman of the Shipping Board.

## DIABOLICAL GERMAN INGENUITY.

COPENHAGEN, September 14th.

The Norwegian authorities have ascertained that German agents are attempting to place on Allied and neutral ships explosives containing disease bacilli. The incendiary apparatus is in the guise of tinned meats and vegetables.

## PEACE "OVERTURES."

## BERLIN AGITATED.

AMSTERDAM, September 15th.

Berlin has been agitated by a rumour that Great Britain has made peace overtures. The German newspapers are asserting that the Council which the Kaiser, the Crown Prince, Dr. Michaelis and Herr Ludendorff are at present holding is connected with this.

It is officially announced from London that the above rumour is utterly baseless.

## JEWISH REGIMENT ESTABLISHED.

LONDON, September 15th.

A Jewish regiment has been established with headquarters in London and a camp in the south of England. Voluntary applications are flowing in throughout the United Kingdom, and many more from the Continent, while hundreds of transfers from other units of the British Army are being arranged. Special concessions have been granted by the War Office, which include Kosher food during training.

## A MILLION BRITISH PENSIONERS.

LONDON, September 14th.

Mr. John Hodge, Minister of Pensions, speaking in London, said there are nearly a million pensioners on the Pension Ministry's books. The numbers are increasing by hundreds weekly. He is asking the Treasury for money to establish a national experimental laboratory to secure the best artificial limbs.

## UNDER SECRETARY FOR THE COLONIES

LONDON, September 14th.

The *Morning Post* states that Mr. W. A. S. Hewins, Unionist M.P. for Hereford, and Secretary of the Tariff Commission, has accepted the post of Under Secretary for the Colonies.

## APPOINTMENT CONFIRMED.

LONDON, September 15th.

The appointment of Mr. W. A. S. Hewins as Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies is confirmed.

## THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, September 13th.

The silver market is firm, but quiet. Messrs. Montagu, in their report on the silver market, state that there is no change in the conditions of the market, which have again caused an advance in quotations.

Substantial shipments are being made from San Francisco to China.

The India Treasury's gold holding has been increased by seventy-eight lakhs, but the silver holding has been decreased by twenty-one lakhs, owing to withdrawals of rupees to finance the crops.

## Aerial Activities.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## NAVAL AIR RAID.

LONDON, September 14th.

The Admiralty announces that Naval aircraft on Wednesday night bombed Ghistelles and Thourout aerodromes.

All the machines returned safely.

## The Balkans.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## BALKANS FRONT.

PARIS, September 14th.

An Eastern communique states:—Our troops are consolidating their new positions at Pogradec.

Our prisoners now total 378 and the booty includes a big Austrian howitzer.

## FRENCH CONSOLIDATING

PARIS, September 14th.

An Eastern communique states:—Our troops are consolidating their new positions at Pogradec.



## Franco-Belgian Front.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## BRITISH FRONT.

## ACTIVE ENEMY ARTILLERY.

London, September 14th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We progressed and secured prisoners in the neighbourhood of Winnipeg and the cross-roads to the north-east of St. Julien.

The enemy's artillery was active in the Lens sector and there was considerable reciprocal artillery activity to the east of Ypres.

Despite the weather, our aeroplanes dropped 80 bombs on the enemy's billets to the east of Lens, and machine-gunned troops in the open and in the trenches. Three of our machines are missing.

## GERMAN REPORT.

London, September 14th.

A German official wireless message states:—We drove out the enemy from a wood in the sector northward of Langemark and took numerous English prisoners. We penetrated the French lines to the west of Guicourt, taking prisoners.

## FRENCH FRONT.

## ENEMY ATTACK ON FRENCH POSITIONS.

Paris, September 14th.

A communiqué states:—On the right bank of the Meuse, after a violent bombardment, the Germans attacked the positions recently captured to the north of Caubiers Wood, penetrating our advanced line, on a front of 500 metres. The fighting continues.

## ENEMY ATTACK REPULSED.

A communiqué states:—After a violent bombardment, the Germans at dawn attacked Casemates Plateau. The enemy was driven back into his own lines, with heavy losses, after a hand-to-hand fight.

## A CONSIDERABLE AFFAIR.

## BRITISH LINE STANDS FIRM.

London, September 14th.

Reuter's Correspondent at the British Headquarters says that yesterday's attack north-west of Langemark was a considerable affair. Unusually heavy artillery firing earned our troops, so that when the Germans came on they met with such an outpouring of rifle and machine-gun fire that they wavered. But so dense were the assaulting waves that the attack reached close quarters, resulting in a fierce hand-to-hand combat. Our main line stood firm, and the enemy suffered heavy losses.

## ENEMY TESTS DEFENCE.

The enemy, who is jumpy, evidently wanted to test the efficiency of the defence along the rising ground between St. Jean and Langemark. The manner in which he is constantly moving his artillery suggests uncertainty, and also suggests that the efficiency with which our counter-battery work is carried out with aerial aid is rendering it difficult for the enemy gunners to conceal their positions. The ground in the battle zone continues to be bad, despite the drying weather. Non-porous clay holes hold the water indefinitely, and the incessant shell bursts in these little lagoons throw up great fountains which keep the mud liquid.

## Italian Front.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## FURIOUS AUSTRIAN ATTACKS.

## THE BATTLE FOR "THE SAINTS."

London, September 14th.

Correspondents at the Italian front say that the battle of Monte San Gabriele, which has been swaying for the past fortnight, reached the extremity of fury during the past few days, when the Austrians made desperate efforts to shake the hold of the Italians, who maintained their positions and inflicted enormous losses. Trenches were frequently taken and retaken, but the greatest slaughter took place at the bare steep head of the mountain, where the combatants could only obtain water by having it carried up on the backs of men.

After the fall of Monte Santo the Italians attacked the slopes of Monte San Gabriele against the Austrians, who were lodged in fortified caverns.

The record of the fortnight is:—Two caverns captured on August 25th, and the northern ledge captured on August 28th. Then several days of machine-gun fighting among the rocks, with the Italians steadily advancing. Finally, on September 4th, the Italians made a great attack at dawn, throwing jets of flame forty yards long, to which the Austrians replied with bombs. Gradually the line of explosions retired before the line of flame till the Italians gained a footing at the summit and drove back the Austrians to the north-eastern slopes. Here the battle is now wavering in fierce attacks and counter-attacks. The Austrian resistance is concentrated in the mountains of San Sacerina and San Daniele. "Confound the Saints!" is the cry of the Italian soldiers, and it is addressed to the three mountains which impede their progress, the northernmost of which is San Gabriele, whose slopes are covered with corpses and echoing with the groans of the wounded.

## Naval Activities.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## DESTRUCTION OF ENEMY SUBMARINES.

## GOOD RESULTS. LAST QUARTER.

London, September 14th.

A high British Naval Authority, in a statement to a Reuter's representative, regards submarine in an optimistic light. He says:—

We are more than holding our own. Time is on our side and ultimate success is assured. There is no evidence, despite loud talk by Germany, of new U-boat tactics. Good results were obtained last quarter in the destruction of German submarines. The German High Command has fixed early October as the latest and the third definite date for compelling the surrender of Great Britain.

## VARIETY IN METHODS.

The following incidents, taken from Admiralty records, are illuminating as showing the growing success of the offensive measures being taken against submarines. The first story is that one of our naval auxiliary forces was struck by a torpedo in the engine-room, the water flooding several compartments. Then the periscope and the conning tower appeared. We fired, hitting both. Many other hits were observed. Several men came out of the hatch, aback of the conning tower. The submarine wallowed along, her stem almost submerged, with oil squirting out of her sides. The crew waved their surrender. We ceased to fire, whereupon the submarine started off at a fair rate of speed. We fired again and the enemy vessel, falling on her side, slowly disappeared end up. The survivors were picked up. We reached harbour.

The second story is:—We sighted a submarine ten thousand yards away. The enemy came near and suddenly submerged. Shortly afterwards, a periscope appeared close to our starboard bow for a few seconds and then again disappeared. We ported helm, circled round and dropped two explosive charges, causing two explosions, the latter shaking us from stem to stern. The water became blackened over a large area and a considerable quantity of thick oil and flotsam came to the surface.

The third story shows that one of our submarines saw an enemy submarine two miles to the starboard. We dived and the enemy altered his course. We lost him, but his apparent objective being conjectured, we steered on the chance of cutting him off. Then we picked him up on our port bow, steering as we surmised. We fired a torpedo a few seconds later. The enemy was seen with his stern out of the water, and surrounded by smoke. The conning-tower was half-submerged, and a minute afterwards disappeared.

The fourth incident is that a stock seaplane, seeing a submarine manoeuvring to fire a torpedo at a merchantman, descended to the spot. The submarine submerged. The seaplane dropped three bombs, and five minutes later a large upheaval like a huge bubble rising above sea level was noticed where the bombs had been dropped. There was no further sign of the submarine.

The fifth story relates how a patrol vessel noticed considerable foam travelling parallel with her. She crossed the foam wake and dropped bombs on the most likely spot. Then other two patrol craft arrived and also dropped bombs. A thick brown oil rose to the surface for twelve hours afterwards.

The sixth story is as follows:—One of our naval forces, hearing gunfire, steered into question, sighted the submarine, fired at and hit her. A large explosion resulted and nothing more was seen of the enemy.

The seventh story shows that two submarines attacked a defensively armed vessel which fired a torpedo at close range but missed. The ship then sank one submarine and the other attacked but was damaged and driven off.

The eighth story is to the effect that another defensively armed vessel encountered, and the ship fired, hitting the submarine twice, causing her to disappear vertically. The sea appeared to boil for a considerable time.

## OUR LONDON LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

## BEGINNING OF THE THIRD BATTLE OF YPRES.

London, August 3th.

Many things have been said and written during the last few days about the three years of war which are now behind us, and about the probable course of the struggle which has now entered on its fourth year. In all these pronouncements there is one point of agreement. According to individual temperament it has been stated—either calmly and deliberately as one states a problem of Euclid, or with passionate insistence—that the war has become more and more a war of ideas. The terrible character of the conflict, unprecedented in the long and troubled history of mankind, has not changed with the progress of events except in so far as it has tended to lapse into sheer savagery with greater destruction of life; on the other hand, the fact emerges clearer than ever before that only by the complete overthrow of the German military system can the future peace of the world be assured.

On this point opinion in this country is like adamant. There is every reason to believe that the same conviction will seize upon the American people and impel that great nation to put forth prodigious efforts. The idea of military aggression has grown so abhorrent to the conscience of civilisation that even in Germany the ruling caste are constrained to represent their country as fighting a defensive war against a rapacious enemy "stretching out its hands towards their territory." This is the language of every German statesman to-day. It is very different from the language they used three years ago when the Germanic hordes, in the Chancellor's phrase, intended to "hack their way through" to Paris.

## THE DAWN OF REASON.

The dawn of reason may not be so very far off even in Germany. In an admirable article headed "After Three Years," the *Westminster Gazette* aptly points out that the isolation of the military faction which brought about the world-war becomes more and more evident. Its own people are beginning to doubt; the Russian autocracy has gone; the American democracy has come in; the Austrian Emperor declares himself willing and anxious to democratise the government of his country. Only the Berlin *clique* holds out and declares still that "free government is ruin." "The question before us," says the paper, "is whether any peace can be made until this last stronghold is reduced and its chiefs discredited by signal military defeat. It is for the German people rather than for us to answer this question; and we must be prepared for either event. But we can say with great confidence that these few men are not going to impose their system upon a world which is determined to have none of it. All history would be falsified if the world which is now in arms against the German tyranny were unable to reduce it."

## THE WAR IN THE WEST.

The guns are booming in Flanders. As I write, the sound of their incessant throbbing comes across the North Sea. The latest Anglo-French "push" near the coast, which will be known in history as the Third Battle of Ypres, has succeeded to the extent that was intended. By now the public have passed the stage when every move forward on a big scale was awaited with breathless expectation as the probable prelude to the breaking through of the German lines and the rolling-up of the German armies. The conditions of war as now waged are better understood.

The right conception of military aim and effort to-day is admirably expressed by Major-General Maurice, Director of Military Operations at the British War Office. In an important interview which he gave to the *Paris Journal* he states that the tactics followed by Sir Douglas Haig for many months past consist in selecting beforehand a number of definite objectives, the extent of his advance being always limited by the distance at which his artillery can be employed with full effect. Complete co-operation on the part of the artillery is, of course, essential to ensure the destruction of the enemy's works and the killing of his men, thus permitting our own men to advance without too heavy sacrifices. "The battle just ended," General Maurice said, "was a clearly defined operation which came to an end as soon as all the objectives had been reached, and any fresh advance will be a quite distinct operation separately prepared."

## BEGINNING OF THE END.

While the operations near Ypres, in which the Germans have been driven back two miles on a front of fifteen miles, have succeeded, it is clear that the battle considered as a whole has only just begun. The first round has been fought and decided in our favour. After due preparation the next round will be undertaken. As an indication of the nature of the conflict it may be said, without revealing any secret, that in the preliminary bombardment the British artillery numbered 3,000 guns of all calibres. This works out at one gun to about every dozen yards along fifteen miles of front.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## ENGLAND'S DARKENED STREETS.

## LIABILITY OF MUNICIPALITY FOR ACCIDENT.

An appeal to London from a judgment of Mr. Justice Rowlatt, sitting with a special jury at the Leeds Assizes on March 18th, 1917, raised a question of considerable importance as to the liability of municipal corporations for accidents during the enforcement of non-lighting orders. At the trial of the action the jury awarded the plaintiff, Mr. Thomas Morrison, £260 18s. damages for personal injuries.

It appeared that in April, 1916, shortly after 9 p.m., the plaintiff, a tailor, of Sheffield, was in Abbeyville-road shopping, and, after making his purchases, he crossed the road. The night was dark and owing to the total extinguishment of the street lighting he had to feel his way in the darkness. On reaching the other side of the road he came in contact with one of the iron spikes fencing a tree, and the sight of one eye was practically destroyed, and he suffered loss of business and incurred heavy expenses through his injuries. He accordingly brought this action, and the jury were asked two questions by the learned Judge:—

(1)—"Was the guard dangerous in the circumstances of the darkness that existed?" and

(2)—"Ought the defendants, if they exercised reasonable foresight, to have taken reasonable measures to have neutralised the danger before the date of the accident?"

The jury answered both of these questions in the affirmative, and awarded the plaintiff £260 18s. damages.

The defendants appealed from the judgment entered in accordance with the verdict on the grounds of misdirection, absence of evidence of negligence, and that the verdict was against the weight of evidence. The Court dismissed the appeal.

## JUDGMENT.

The Lord Chief Justice, after stating the facts, said that it had been contended that there was no evidence of any breach of duty on the part of the defendants, and the basis of the argument was that the trees and guards had been placed by the defendants under the authority of section 43 of the Act of 1890. They contended that, having erected these guards, which were admittedly safe in normal circumstances, there was no further degree of care imposed upon them by reason of the Lighting Order under which the town was placed in a state of darkness, but in his (his Lordship's) opinion this contention was unsound. The defendants could not contend that, when authority was given to place the trees and guard, they were not bound to exercise their powers with reasonable care, having regard to reasonable degree of protection which the public were entitled to expect. Neither could it be contended that because there was no nuisance or want of reasonable care on the part of the defendants before the Lighting Order came into operation it was not necessary for them to take further steps afterwards. There was an obligation on the defendants to use reasonable care for the whole of the time during which they maintained the guards in the public highway, and they were not entitled to allow them to become dangerous to those who used the highway.

Whether or not they had exercised reasonable care was a matter for the jury to decide. Whether or not during the 17 days which elapsed between the date of the Lighting Order and the date of the accident the defendants ought to have taken steps to prevent danger to the public was again a matter for the jury to decide, and it could not be said that there was no evidence before the jury on which they could decide as they had done.

His Lordship had come to the conclusion that it was the duty of the defendants to continue to keep the guards of the trees so as not to be dangerous. He was not unmindful of the great stress and pressure brought to bear upon local authorities at the present time, but that would not absolve them from exercising reasonable care in using the powers entrusted to them.

## THE SUGAR-QUAD.

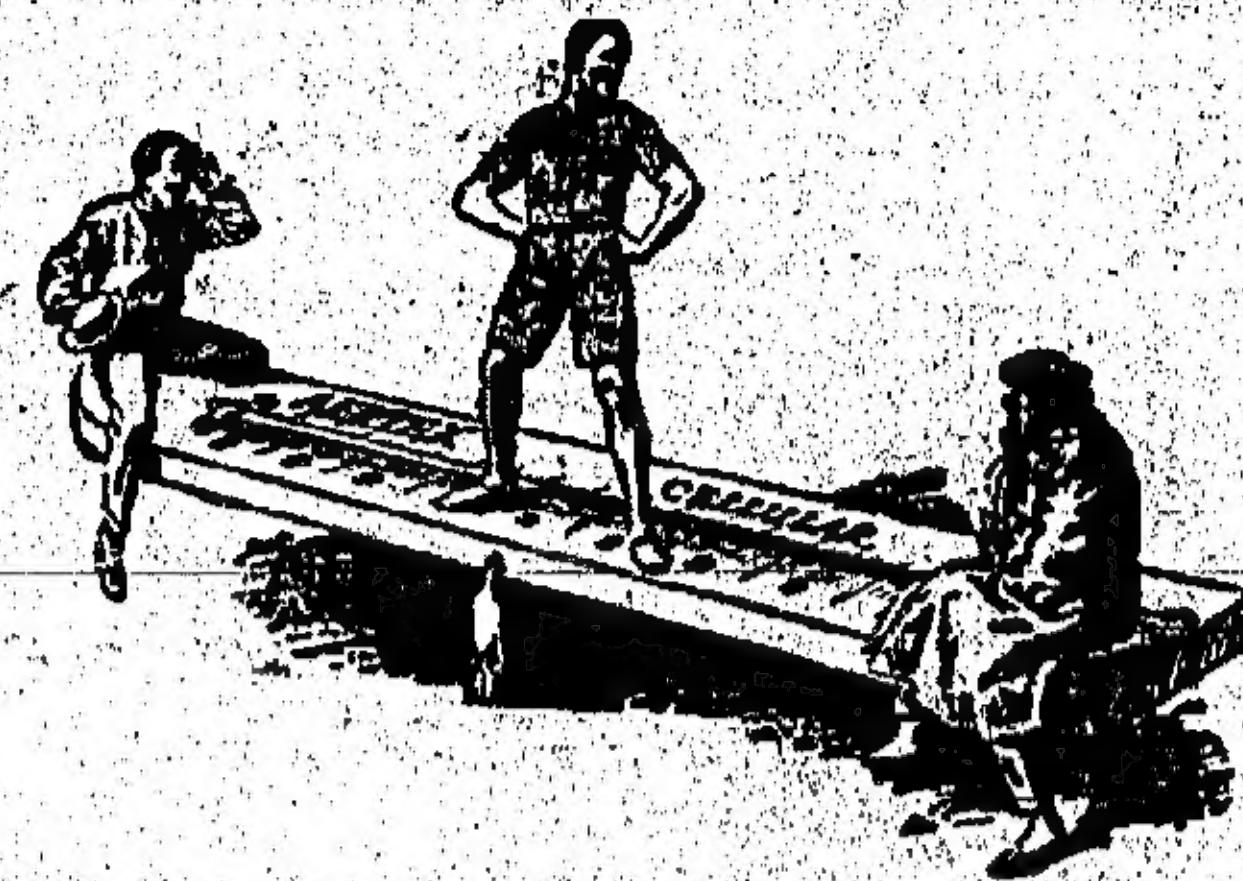
Lord Rhondda's sugar-card scheme is the first official attempt of the Food Controller at rationing the population in the matter of household supplies. The scheme has become necessary not because submarine piracy has prevented us from obtaining the imports we want, but because of the inequalities of distribution. The well-to-do have never been short of sugar. They always had a "pull" on their grocer for the simple reason that, being good customers, he did not feel able to refuse their demands. While they had what they required, and while some of the selfish or thoughtless had more than their share, the masses went short.

A card-scheme involving registration and supplies from the grocer limited to the number of the family or household is obviously the fairest solution of the problem. Anybody who thinks rationing a nation can be easily undertaken will, however, find something to think about in the simple fact that, although the proposals to regulate sugar are put forward at the beginning of August, the scheme cannot be put into full operation till the end of December.

On paper Lord Rhondda's plan seems all right so far as permanent residents are concerned; but no provision is made for the vast floating population in hotels and boarding-houses. It would appear that they are to go sugarless till the end of the year. And there is no provision; either, against the sale of sugar tickets. The real sufferers from sugar shortage are the children of the poor; and as this is well known, it is only reasonable to hope that measures will be taken to prevent their allowance from being sold, so to speak, over their heads.—H.B.

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SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS  
(Non-Transshipment),  
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,  
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR  
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,  
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWITZERLAND, PENANG, COLOMBO  
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CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.  
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave HONGKONG	Leave SINGAPORE	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS  
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge, and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines. Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,  
Superintendent.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

## THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADRIDA.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE	INABA MARU	MONDAY, 8th
VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI	Capt. Higo	12,500, Oct., at Noon.
KOBE, YOKKAICHI, and	YOKOHAMA MARU	WEDNESDAY, 24th
YOKOHAMA	Capt. Terada	12,500, Oct., at Noon.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

KOBE	NIKKO MARU	SUNDAY, 23rd
	Capt. Takeda	9,600, Sept., at 11 A.M.
	KIRIN MARU	THURSDAY, 20th
	Capt. ...	1,000, Sept.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, and	SPUSHIMI MARU	TUESDAY, 25th
YOKOHAMA	Capt. Iriawa	31,000, Sept., at 11 A.M.
	HIRANO MARU	TUESDAY, 26th
	Capt. Fraser	16,000, Sept., at 11 A.M.
	KAGA MARU	SATURDAY, 10th
	Capt. Komatsubara	19,500, Oct., at 11 A.M.

RANGOON MARU (SATURDAY, 22nd)

KOBE ... Capt. Goto 8,000, Sept.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE  
VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.

For Further Information, apply to—

TELEPHONE Nos. 222 and 223

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
E. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.  
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
PERIA MARU	9,000	SATUR., 22nd Sept. 10.30 A.M.
KOREA MARU	18,000	FRI., 5th Apr.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	MON., 15th Oct.
TENYO MARU	28,000	FRI., 26th Oct.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR., 10th Nov.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	FRI., 23rd Nov.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Peria Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,200 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375. T. DAIGO, Agent, King's Building.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI  
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Sues Port Said, Marseilles.

## SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PANINSULAR and ORIENTAL S. N. Co. for return journey.

FARES: TOKYO, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,

Queen's Building.

O. S. K.  
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

(REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).)

North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA. (TRANS-PACIFIC).

"HAWAII MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 26th Sept., at Noon.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Manilla, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay sailing at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports sailing at Manilla, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KAIJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 23rd Sept., at Noon.

These Formosa Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be used.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

M. HIGUCHI, Manager,

No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

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